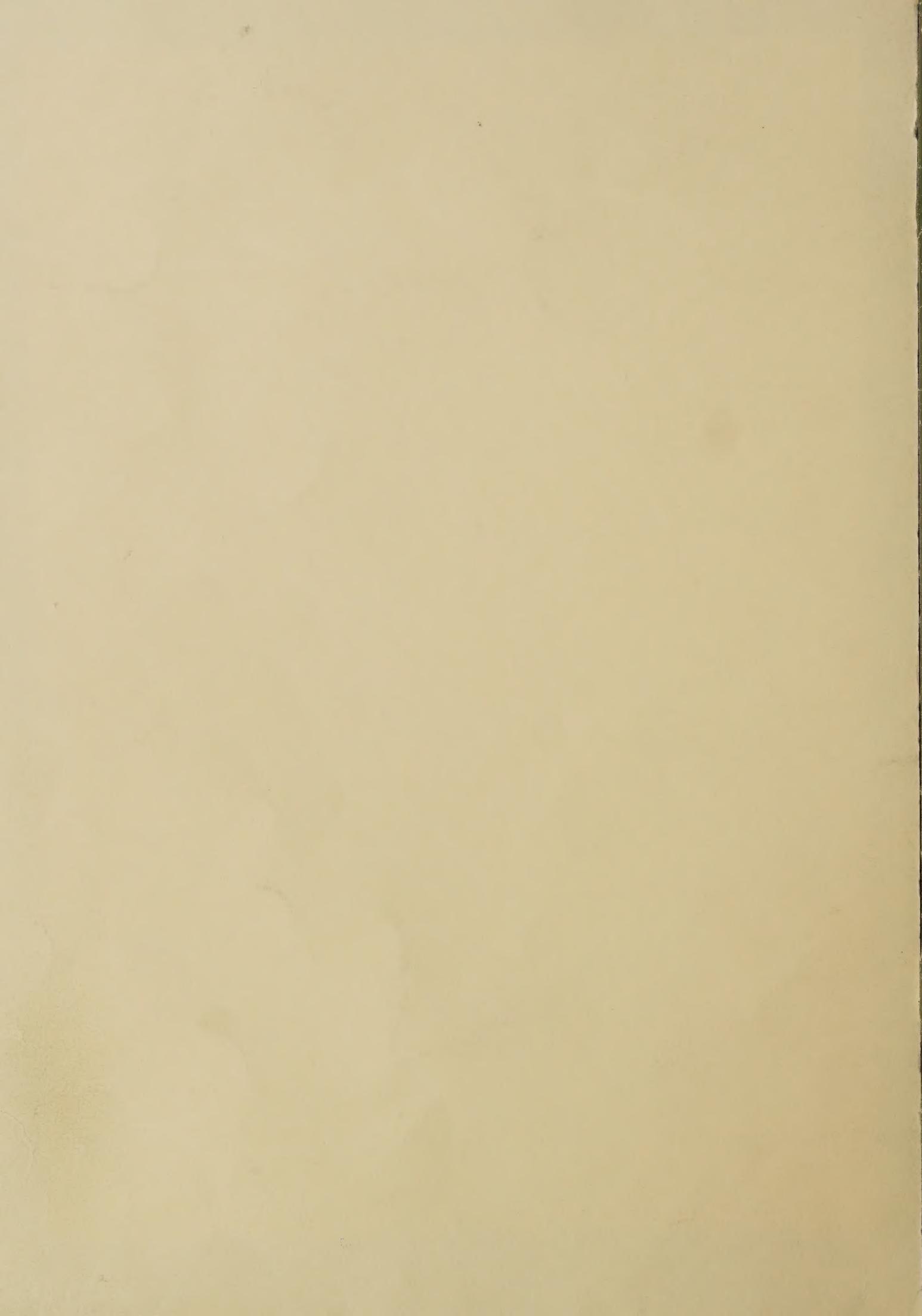
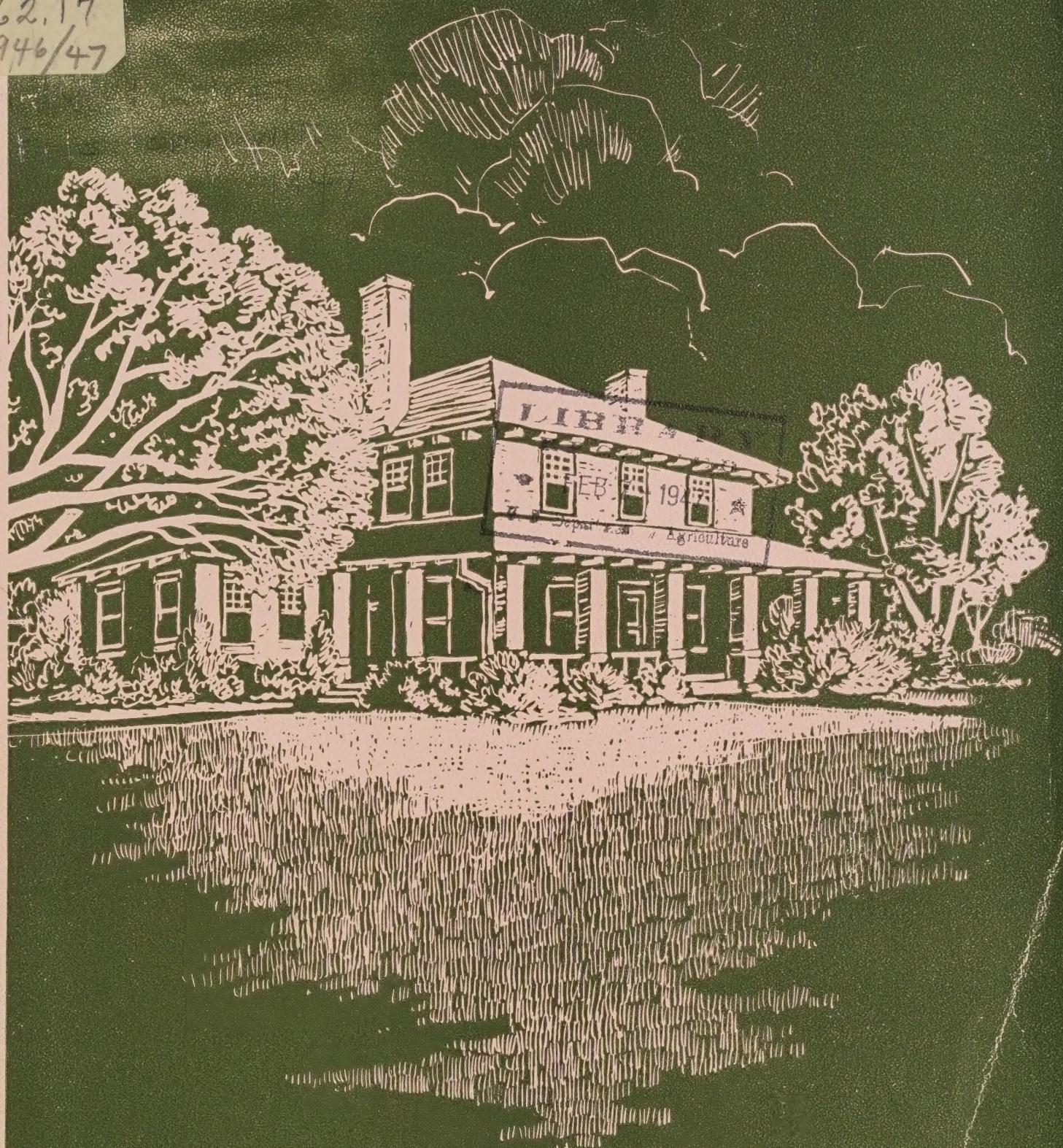


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



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1946/47



Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.
Glen Saint Mary • Florida



AZALEA . GEORGE LINDLEY TABER

This glorious Azalea, a Glen Saint Mary introduction and named for our founder, is the loveliest of all the variegated sorts. The plant is well shaped and a strong grower. It stands the cold unusually well and is equally happy in either sun or shade. Often called the "Orchid Azalea," the fragrant flowers are among the largest of the Indicas, and are particularly beautiful when combined with the darker lavenders.

F O R E W O R D

THE advent of this 1946-1947 Catalogue prompts us to make a prediction to the effect that nearly all of you who read this will soon be busily engaged in the long-deferred but enjoyable task of redecorating the home grounds. And we, as a result, shall be equally happy in helping you do it.

It is our belief that, just as we here are better supplied with help now than for some years past, you home gardeners may find it easier to get necessary assistance in dressing up the old home-stead. We know there is much to be done that has gone undone perforce since somewhere around 1942 {it is much the same with us}, and we are pleased indeed that our facilities are equal to the not insignificant job of supplying the planting material necessary for this landscaping renaissance.

Our supplies of popular shrubbery items are good in most cases and we shall appreciate your inquiries pertaining to them. Please let us know how we may serve you and when, as shipments will be made as nearly as possible in the order in which they are received, with the exception of those requesting special shipping dates.

B & B materials need not necessarily be moved during the winter. Balling was expressly intended to make possible and safe the transplanting of trees and shrubs in the so-called *off season* of summer and early fall.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

November 1, 1946

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

The entire South has many shrubs that supply color from spring to fall, but Florida and the Gulf Coast regions are especially blessed in the large number of varieties that thrive in this territory. Many that are only moderately successful a few hundred miles north grow and bloom freely in the Lower South. From the different varieties here noted you will be able to select flowering shrubs that will give color nearly every month in the year. If you are not certain about the selection, tell us your general location and we shall be glad to assist you in making a suitable choice for year-round color.

ABELIA grandiflora. One of our very best evergreen shrubs for foundation plantings, corner groups, single specimens, or ornamental hedges. The small leaves are bright glossy green, turning to a beautiful bronze in winter. Its flowers come in early May and the plant is covered with bloom until late autumn. Entirely hardy as far north as Philadelphia, and thrives to perfection all over the Southern states.

ACACIA farnesiana (*Opopanax*). A thorny much-branched shrub which grows to a height of 10 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers come in small clusters.

ALLAMANDA nerifolia. Evergreen shrub of dense habit. Large, dark green leaves, with deep yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine for the central and southern portions of Florida.

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus syriacus*). The Rose of Sharon. An old shrub well suited to Southern culture. The lovely white, and pink to violet, double flowers are produced in summer. Excellent in groupings and specimens.

ARDISIA. See page 32.

AZALEAS. See pages 19 to 23.

BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). This excellent Barberry, suitable for low hedges and dwarf accents, is notable in summer for its rich wine-colored foliage. In the fall the brilliant red berries show up effectively. Semi-deciduous in North Florida, it should be kept pruned and bushy for best appearance.

BERBERIS atrocarpa. Another very satisfactory evergreen Barberry. It often reaches a height of 6 feet and has spiny-toothed narrow leaves. Fruit is jet-black and grows in loose clusters.

BELOPERONE. See page 32.

BOTTLE BRUSH. See page 3.

BUDDLEIA. Attractive, quick-growing evergreen shrubs producing flowers in terminal racemes somewhat resembling lilacs. They attract butterflies in great numbers and are excellent for cut-flowers.

lindleyana. Flowers purplish violet, borne in spikes nearly 6 inches long.

magnifica. Flowers rosy purple, in very large spikes. Blooms in spring following *Officinalis*.

officinalis. Flowers lilac-pink in winter.

BUXUS japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Beautiful, compact, small-leaved, evergreen shrub for borders, hedges, and foundation plantings. Also excellent as a potted plant.

harlandii (Harland Box). This distinctive variety has dark green, elongated leaves, rather square at the ends. It grows thick and round with very little trimming and stands more cold than *B. japonica* but is not quite as rapid in growth as the latter. It is each year becoming more popular as it is better known.

CAMELLIA japonica. See pages 24 to 28.

CARISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). Tall-growing evergreen shrub with fragrant white flowers about 2 inches across. The scarlet fruit is edible.

CESTRUM nocturnum (Night-blooming Jessamine). A shrub 6 to 9 feet high, adapted to South Florida. The branches are curved and willowy, producing creamy yellow blooms that are fragrant at night.

CHALCAS paniculata (Orange Jessamine).

Among the fragrant flowering shrubs this Jessamine is recognized everywhere as one of the most attractive. For South and Central Florida, this exotic plant makes a handsome shrub. The leaves are shiny, small, and plentiful, while the profuse blooms, looking and smelling like small orange blossoms, frequently appear at the same time as the red fruits. Orange Jessamine blooms several times a year and should hold a high place in the list of decorative garden shrubs.

CLERODENDRUM thomsonae. See page 32.

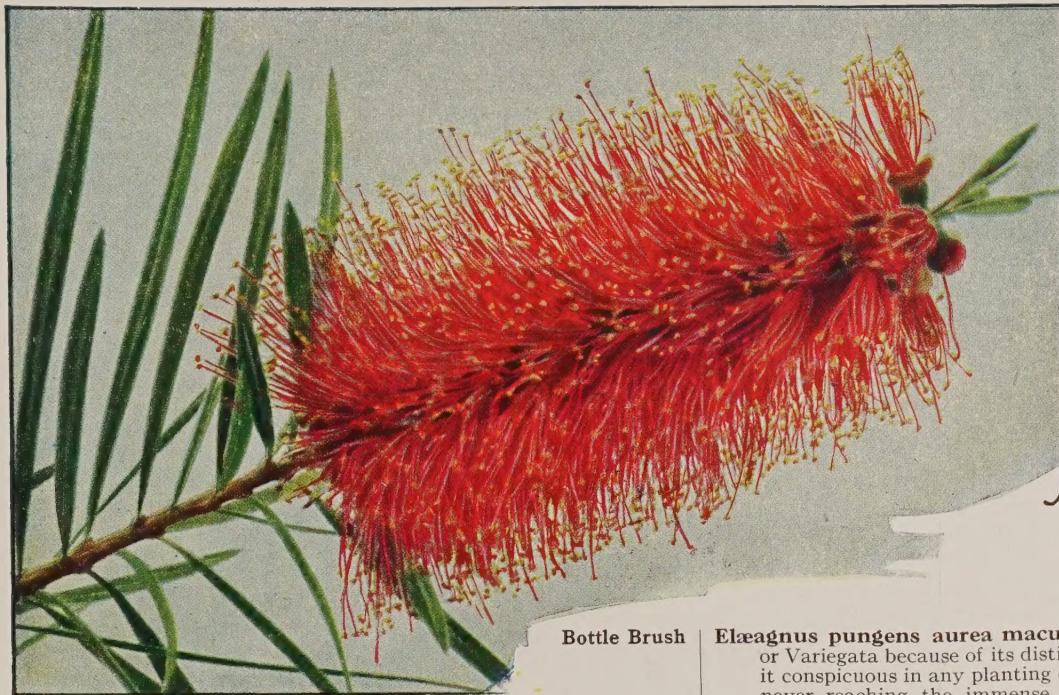
CLEYERA japonica. A fine evergreen shrub having thick, glossy, dark green leaves with a red midrib. The new foliage is wine-red. Flowers are creamy white, fragrant, and are followed by red berries. In winter many of the leaves turn bronze or red. Cleyera stands moisture well and we recommend it wherever an upright, compact shrub can be used.

COCCULUS laurifolius. Sometimes we have a place in the garden where nothing seems to fit! For that particular spot try *Cocculus laurifolius*. It is a viny evergreen shrub which will grow to 15 feet, or it may be kept clipped bushy and compact if desired. Its dark green leaves are sometimes 6 inches long, leathery and shining, with lighter-colored veins. The black fruits are borne in clusters.

COTONEASTER conspicua decora (Necklace Cotoneaster). Low, spreading, evergreen branches. Red berries strung along the branches like beads in a necklace. Astonishingly productive.



CHINESE REDBUD



Bottle Brush

BOTTLE BRUSH

Callistemon

In April this plant produces long, cylindrical, brush-like flower-spikes which give it the name of "Bottle Brush." The evergreen foliage is narrow and dark green. Hardy in northern Florida and southward.

Coccineus. Red stamens and yellow anthers.

Rigidus. Bright red stamens.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia indica*). This vigorous, easily grown deciduous shrub or small tree deserves greater appreciation and much wider planting. Sometimes called "The Lilac of the South," it bears immense bouquets of bright flowers during the greater part of summer. The blooming period may be prolonged by cutting the flowers when they wither, thus stimulating new growth and bloom.

Lavender. Showy clusters of pinkish lavender.

Rose. Deep old-rose. A favorite.

Watermelon-pink. Large bright panicles that do not fade.

White. Creamy white flowers that look best among other varieties.

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). An evergreen shrub with green leaves and racemes of lilac flowers, followed by yellow berries that hang on throughout the winter. It is rather tender but is planted as far north as northern Florida.

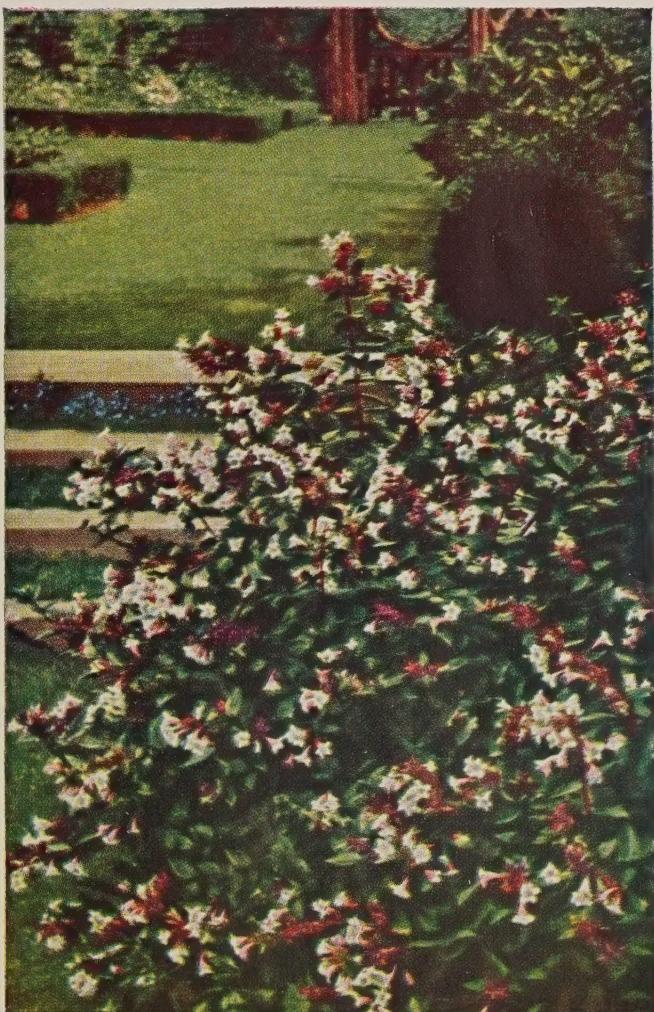
plumieri alba. This variety is identical with the one above except that flowers are white instead of lilac.

ELAEAGNUS pungens. An extremely hardy, fast-growing shrub. The leaves are silvery green, with russet on the underside. Flowers are inconspicuous, but in fall and winter the large fruits are very attractive and edible as well. *E. pungens fruitlandii* and *E. pungens aurea maculata* are both valuable for roadside and seaside planting. See page 7 which illustrates its spreading habit.

Eleagnus pungens aurea maculata. More showy than Pungens or Variegata because of its distinctive gold markings which make it conspicuous in any planting of evergreens. Smaller in growth, never reaching the immense proportions of its better-known parent, it retains and accentuates that random growth which distinguishes Elaeagnus. Illustrated on page 6.

pungens fruitlandii. A variation of Pungens with longer, more pointed leaves. Maximum height 10 to 15 feet.

Eleagnus variegata. The chief difference between this variety and *Aurea maculata* is that Pungens variegata has silver markings on the leaves instead of gold. Growth habit is medium slow.



Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

FLOWERING SHRUBS · for year-round color

EUYRA japonica. A low-growing, partly dwarf plant with elongated narrow leaves having a well-defined midrib of bright green. Small greenish white flowers are followed by black fruits. The plant presents a fan-shaped aspect from two sides. Illustrated on page 6.

FEIJOA sellowiana. A hardy, compact, evergreen shrub with foliage dark green above and gray underneath. The purplish red flowers are often hidden away among the leaves. A very interesting plant for foundations and borders.

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). P. 32.

HIBISCUS rosea-sinensis. Fast-growing, showy shrubs with glossy leaves and producing gorgeous colored flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Very striking. Adapted to central and south Florida.

Apricot.

Single Salmon. Salmon with red center.

Single Scarlet. Large; dazzling scarlet.

Tangerine.

Versicolor. Single; scarlet with red center.

HOLLY. See page 9.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Ornamental deciduous shrubs adapted to shady and half-shady locations. The white varieties bloom true to color; the others may be pink or blue, depending on soil and culture.

Gertrude Glahn. Dark rose or violet-blue.

Goliath. Midseason. Blue. Truly a giant.

Hamburg. Early. Carmine.

Mouillere. White.

ILLICIUM floridanum (Florida Anise). This unusual evergreen shrub has dark green leaves 6 to 8 inches long, borne in loose whorls. In early summer, striking dark red star-shaped flowers add to its beauty. It does best in part shade and needs slightly acid soil for best growth. The crushed leaves give off a strongly aromatic odor.

IXORA coccinea. Evergreen shrub with large leaves and orange-red flowers in clusters. A fine flowering shrub for south Florida.

JACOBINIA coccinea. A native of South America, this shrub grows to a height of 7 feet. The leaves are very long and the scarlet flowers are in dense terminal heads. Can be grown outdoors in the southern part of Florida but is tender in the northern part.

JASMINUM. Fine evergreen shrubs with dark green foliage and bright yellow flowers in spring and summer.

floridum. A hardy, low-growing variety.

humile. An upright grower.

primulinum. Very graceful, with drooping, arching branches.

Sambac. A climbing shrub with dark green shining leaves and very fragrant large, white flowers. Two varieties, Grand Duke, with double flowers, and Maid of Orleans, with semi-double or single flowers.

LANTANA sellowiana (delicatissima). Beautiful flowering shrubs adapted to Florida. Lilac flowers, freely produced, and dark green foliage. Of trailing habit and a rapid grower. Fine for window-boxes, baskets, and as a ground-cover.

LIGUSTRUM. See page 8.

MAGNOLIA fuscata (*Michelia fuscata*; Banana Shrub). A splendid, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen with dark, glossy foliage. The creamy yellow flowers look like miniature bananas and the fragrance is identical. This shrub may be trimmed or left to grow naturally, often reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet.

MAGNOLIAS. See pages 16 and 17.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. See page 32.

MALVAVISCUS grandiflora (Turk's-Cap). Showy evergreen shrubs resembling hibiscus, but with drooping, bright scarlet flowers. Adapted to Florida.

MYRICA cerifera. Native evergreen shrub with dense head of olive-green foliage. Grows well on almost any type of soil and is adapted to seaside planting.

NANDINA domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). A most desirable Oriental evergreen shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The light green, feathery foliage is tipped in spring with shades from pink to copper and changing to a deep wine in winter. Clusters of tiny white flowers are followed by berries of vivid scarlet. The combination of bright foliage and red berries is unusually fine. Nandinas do best in partial shade.

OLEA fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). Dwarf evergreen. Bright green foliage. Small, white, sweet-scented flowers in winter and spring.

OLEANDER (*Nerium oleander*). Evergreen shrub with brilliantly colored flowers. Makes a beautiful flowering hedge. Does well near the seashore.

Cardinal. Deep red.

Mme. Peyre. Shell-pink.

Mrs. Roeding. Salmon.

Shell-Pink. Very dainty.

Pink. Single blooms.

Pink. Double flowers.

Red. Double; large blooms.

White. Single.

White. Double.

Yellow. Double.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cortaderia argentea*). Fine, handsome clumps 6 to 8 feet high. Very ornamental for screens and individual specimens.

PHOTINIA glabra. A very handsome hardy evergreen shrub which will grow to a height of 10 feet. The new foliage is wine-colored and most attractive.

serulata. Grows to a much greater height than Glabra and is a beautiful sight in summer with its glossy, dark green, serrated leaves and large clusters of white flowers. In winter it is covered with scarlet fruit.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. Hardy. Foliage dark green and shiny. Splendid for foundations and hedges. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Does well in full sun and is one of the finest evergreens for shady places and for seaside planting.

tobira variegatum. Foliage variegated light green and white.

PLUMBAGO capensis (Cape Plumbago). A native of South Africa. The azure-blue flowers of this half-climbing shrub are produced profusely all summer long. Plant is of rapid growth and thickly covered with the light green foliage. Thoroughly satisfactory where winters are not too severe.

capensis alba. Identical with the above variety but has white flowers.

coccinea. The flowers of this strikingly beautiful plant are scarlet and are borne in upright spikes. Its rich green leaves are 3 to 4 inches long and it is evergreen in South and Central Florida. It can be grown either as a bush or allowed to spread vine-like on the ground. Otherwise, its general characteristics are similar to the well-known blue Plumbago. It is on our strongly recommended list.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (*Punica*). Deciduous shrubs producing beautiful double flowers all summer. Can be supplied in both Pink and White.

PRIVET. See page 8.

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandii (Land Firethorn). Evergreen shrubs with small, narrow leaves. Thorny branches. White flowers; orange-red berries in winter.

formosana. The productiveness of this improved variety is amazing! Fruit is a deep glossy red borne in immense clusters. The growth resembles Lalandii but is not so upright.

RAPHIOLEPIS indica (Indian Hawthorn). A spreading evergreen shrub of slow growth. Leaves round, thick and dark green. Fragrant, pinkish white flowers in flat clusters. Hardy.

japonica (Japanese Hawthorn). Handsome, hardy evergreen shrub with bright green foliage and dense clusters of white flowers in spring.

SERISSA foetida variegata. A low, much-branched border or bedding shrub with clusters of dark green, yellow-margined leaves placed thickly along its many branches. Its white, star-shaped flowers stand out from its stems and foliage prominently. Make beautiful specimens.

grandiflora. Similar to Variegata in growth but larger and with leaves green.

SEVERINIA buxifolia. A hardy evergreen shrub with small leaves. Flowers sweet-scented, followed by black berries. A good low-growing shrub or hedge plant.

SPIRAEA. Deciduous shrubs, blooming profusely in early spring and very effective when planted in masses, around borders, or in beds. Varieties as follows:

Anthony Waterer. A dense, low-growing Spirea with foliage in various shades of yellow, red, and dark green. Flowers pink, produced freely throughout the whole summer in flat-topped bunches. See illustration on opposite page.

cantoniensis. Compact-branching. Flowers pure white.

cantoniensis, Double.

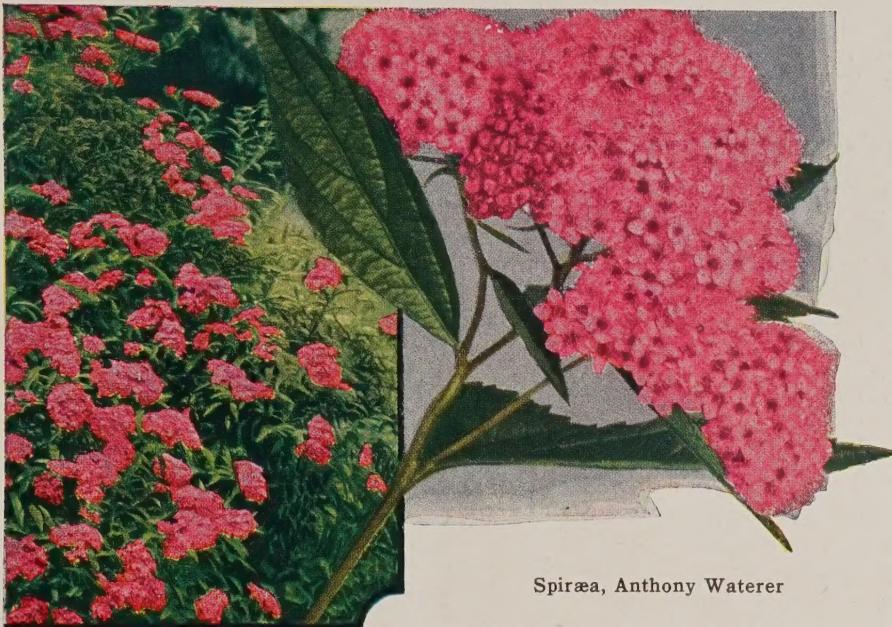
vanhouttei. The well-known "Bridal Wreath," with white flowers in clusters.

TABERNÆMONTANA, Cashmere. Small foliage and little double white flowers borne in clusters.

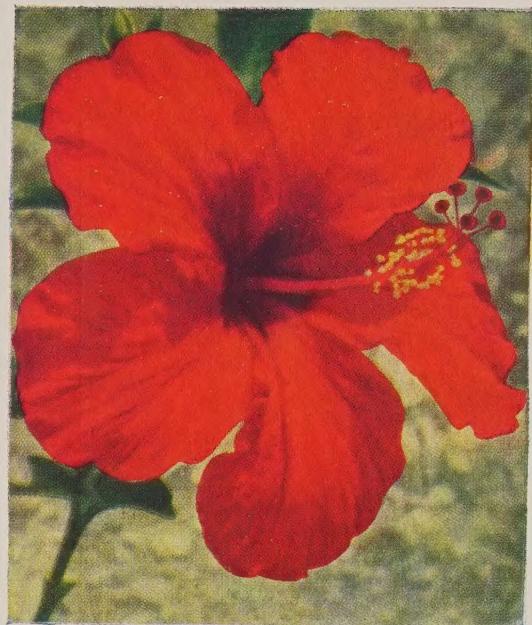
grandiflora. An evergreen shrub adapted to central and south Florida. Grows to a height of 6 feet and bears clusters of fragrant yellow flowers. Makes an attractive appearance in the shrub border.



Nandina domestica



Spiraea, Anthony Waterer



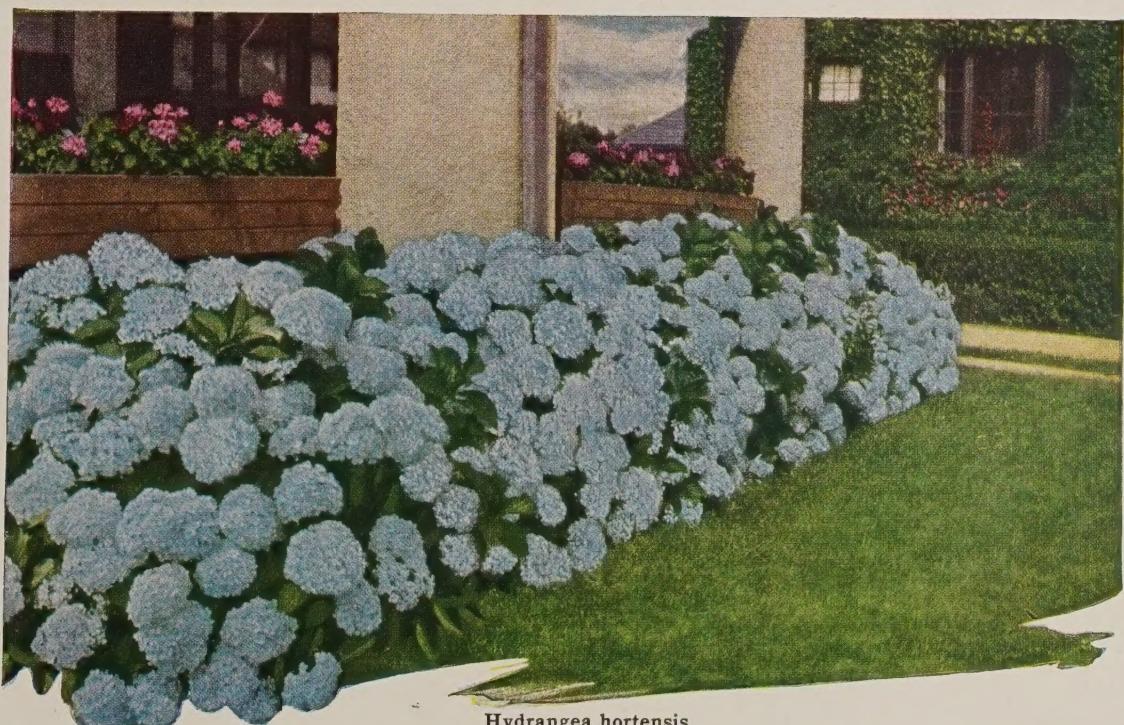
Hibiscus rosea-sinensis



Buddleia, the attractive Butterfly Bush



Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)



Hydrangea hortensis



Pyracantha formosana

TEA PLANT (*Camellia thea*). Leaves dark green. Flowers white and fragrant. Fine for moist, shady places. Hardy evergreen.

THUNBERGIA erecta. Handsome, densely branched, evergreen shrub. Adapted to south Florida and for pot-culture farther north. Flowers blue-purple, with deep yellow throats. Foliage dark green.

erecta alba. Same as the variety above except the flowers are white.

YUCCA aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet). The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, spine-tipped. Flowers creamy white, borne in long spikes from the center of the leafy crown.

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

VIBURNUMS. The Viburnums offered below are all evergreen shrubs with white, sweet-scented flowers. They have proved to be desirable garden shrubs for the South.

odoratissimum. A vigorous grower; compact-spreading.

suspensum. Low and spreading; free bloomer.

tinus (Laurestinus). An evergreen flowering shrub from the Mediterranean region. When full grown the 10-foot bush, covered with creamy white flowers, is a February joy. For specimens or hedges.



Yucca aloifolia



Pyracantha coccinea lalandii



Elaeagnus pungens
aurea maculata

Eurya japonica

Cleyera japonica

Berberis thunbergii
atropurpurea

Ilex crenata

Ilex crenata bullata



Elaeagnus pungens (Top)

This makes a vigorous, spreading evergreen shrub 15 feet tall if allowed to do as it pleases; if there is a wall handy it will scramble over it in a delightful way. It makes a perfect corner shrub for foundation planting or as a hedge plant.

The foliage is dark green above and silvery beneath, the silver dotted with brown scales.

While the drooping yellowish flowers are rather inconspicuous, they are sweet-scented and are followed by yellowish red fruit which is covered with silvery brown scales.

Spiraea cantoniensis, Double (Bottom)

This double form of the splendid Canton Spirea is a valuable deciduous shrub which produces its dense umbels of pure white flowers in early spring.

Being a compact, branching plant, with lance-shaped leaves of bluish green, it is attractive when out of bloom and is an especially nice plant when without foliage.

It will thrive under various conditions and will give best satisfaction if pruned very little, if at all; allow the plant to develop naturally.



LIGUSTRUM



Sheared Ligustrum

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). H-4. The best hedge Privet for the South. Densely branched, rapid-growing, and with small, evergreen leaves. Can be pruned to any desired form. Very ornamental.

Aurea-marginatum. H-3. A strong, upright grower, similar to Japonicum, but the leaves are margined with yellow or gold. Makes an attractive specimen plant where something different is desired.

Coriaceum (Dwarf or Curly-Leaf Privet). H-2. A slow-growing, upright but very narrow variety, with extremely dark green crinkled leaves, creamy white flowers and clusters of blue berries. Easily grown in tubs or urns and shows to great advantage in semi or full-formal settings.

Excelsum superbum. H-3. One of the showiest of the Ligustrums with brightly variegated green and white leaves. It is a rapid grower and fine for tall hedges, screens, and windbreaks.

Gracilis. H-2. A graceful upright type with dark green leaves slightly smaller and more pointed than Lucidum.

Iwata. H-3. An intermediate grower, larger than Coriaceum but not as large as Lucidum. The leaves are small and rounded, showing a slight yellow mottling, particularly when young. Growth very bushy and compact; ideal for hedges and low foundation planting.

Japonicum. H-3. A strong, upright grower having large green leaves, often with a reddish margin. The creamy white flowers are borne in large panicles, followed by dark blue berries in grape-like clusters. Most satisfactory where height is desired.

Lucidum. H-3. The finest of all Ligustrums. Very bushy, compact-spreading, with rich, dark waxy leaves and panicles of white flowers followed by large bunches of black berries loved by the birds. It is almost indispensable for foundation plantings and is also fine for hedges and as individual specimens. Can be pruned to any desired size or shape or allowed to develop into a splendid small tree. May be had in either sheared or natural form.

Nepalense. H-3. A gracefully drooping evergreen shrub with bright green leaves to 5 inches long. Large flowers in broad panicles are borne in July and August. Fine for use where a lighter, more spreading plant is needed. Not hardy North.

Nobilis. H-3. Similar to Lucidum, except it is an upright grower. Very desirable for corners and other situations where a taller plant than Lucidum is required.

Sinense. H-3. This Ligustrum, which reaches a height of about 12 feet, has an open habit of growth somewhat similar to Amoor River Privet. The leaves are 3 inches long and the flowers are borne in panicles of about 4 inches, in midsummer. It is evergreen in Florida but often loses some leaves toward its northern limit.

THERE are many Ligustrums! We frequently find it a great surprise to home-owners to know that there is more than one Ligustrum, namely the Wax-leaf Privet or *L. lucidum*.

Ligustrum, the southern branch of the great Privet family, is noteworthy for its range, geographically speaking, and for its almost complete coverage of the requirements of the landscape architect, from the standpoint of line, color and harmony.

Although mostly Asiatic in origin, some types come from the Mediterranean region, where they serve many decorative purposes.

When one considers that one variety of Ligustrum will make a beautiful trimmed hedge, another an imposing, glossy-leaved specimen for the lawn, and still others, like Coriaceum, Nepalese, Gracilis, and Iwata, form the backbone of almost any type of foundation planting, and all with distinction, it is no wonder that these adaptable shrubs are so increasingly important to the South. Ligustrums are quite tolerant of soil and moisture variants and will stand a great deal of cold when thoroughly hardened up.

Our Ligustrums Are Grafted

They may cost a little more at first, but when you consider their freedom from root-knot (nematode) and consequent longer and more vigorous growth in southern Florida and similar situations, the original outlay is well spent. A disease-resistant Privet is used for rootstock.



Ligustrum japonicum

HARDINESS SYMBOLS

Wherever the symbols H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5 are shown with variety descriptions, the following table of relative temperatures will serve as a key in interpreting them.

H-1	Very light frosts, 30-35 degrees
H-2	20-30 degrees
H-3	15-20 degrees
H-4	10-15 degrees
H-5	0-10 degrees



Ligustrum lucidum

H O L L I E S (ILEX)

THESE fine evergreen trees and shrubs are unsurpassed in beauty and in popularity by any of our broad-leaved evergreens. They succeed over a wide range of territory and have been extensively planted in nearly all portions of the United States. Hollies are very desirable at all seasons of the year, but especially so at Christmas when the berries are highly colored and at their best.

CASSINE (Dahoon Holly). This native evergreen variety is very satisfactory in the South but is not recommended for the colder sections of the country. The tree is low and spreading in habit, and the leaves are bright and glossy, without spines. It is a heavy bearer, the branches being literally covered with bright red berries.

CASSINE MYRTIFOLIA (Myrtle-leaved Holly). An attractive native evergreen Holly. Foliage small, bright green, spineless. An excellent Holly for borders, hedges and for specimens. May be pruned to formal shapes. Berries plentiful, bright red, or yellow, as preferred.

CORNUTA (Chinese Holly). A dwarf, compact Oriental variety with exceptionally dark, shiny foliage. Berries red, large and showy. A striking shrub for foundation plantings, lawn specimens, and borders.

CORNUTA BURFORDII. This very handsome shrub or small tree is one of the Chinese Hollies, and in general appearance is similar to the well-known Cornuta. In both varieties the foliage is a beautiful dark green and very glossy. In Cornuta the leaves are angular and very spiny, while in Burfordii they are oblong and usually smooth except for a sharp tip. The fruit is large and heavy and of a brilliant red. Equally as useful and ornamental as Cornuta, it is considerably more approachable. See color plate, page 11.

CRENATA (Japanese Holly). Another worthy member of the Holly family particularly suited to low plantings such as hedges and foundations. Crenata is a small-leaved sort, compact, medium slow-growing, and bearing black fruit. It is evergreen, entirely hardy, and makes a beautiful little border shrub.

CRENATA BULLATA. This new sub-variety of Crenata has small, roundish, glossy leaves. It is a dwarf grower tending to spread fan-wise as it grows larger. It may be pruned to suit individual tastes, and gives promise of immediate acceptance to the ranks of the all-too-limited class of hardy plants for edging and low hedges. Both *I. crenata* and *I. bullata* are illustrated in color on page 6.

CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA. A much larger-growing shrub with larger leaves than either Crenata or Crenata Bullata.

Ilex opaca • American Holly

All our American Hollies are grafted from the finest selected strains of fruiting trees and are much superior to seedlings. Choose any one offered below; or, better still, order the whole collection, and you will never again be satisfied with ordinary Hollies.

Bailey. An old-fashioned Christmas-type Holly with large, spiny leaves. Produces a fair quantity of attractive red berries.

Croonenburg. A Greenbrier origination. Tree form with very dark green foliage, quite large and spiny. The red berries are produced while the tree is still very young.

East Palatka. Foliage light green, of medium size, almost smooth and resembling Dahoon Holly in appearance. It is a regular bearer of immense quantities of bright red berries.

Hibernia. This *Ilex* type is one that we have grown for several years and we recommend it as interesting and attractive. The tree shows exceptionally bright green foliage, is quite compact, a medium wide grower, keeping a symmetrical appearance. The leaves are spiny, but not deeply indented; the red berries are abundantly produced each season and are well distributed over the tree. As it becomes better known we feel that it will be increasingly popular as a Christmas Holly.

Howard. The most popular variety we grow. Foliage very dark and glossy, with some spines. Berries bright red and attractive. Excellent.

Hume No. 1. A vigorous grower, spreading in habit, with large, almost spineless leaves. Bears regularly and the fruit is red and of large size.

Hume No. 2. Leaves large and spiny. Fruits large, red, and produced in fair quantities.

Lake City. Vigorous grower with large, dark spiny leaves and attractive orange-red berries. Very prolific. Should be included in every Holly collection.

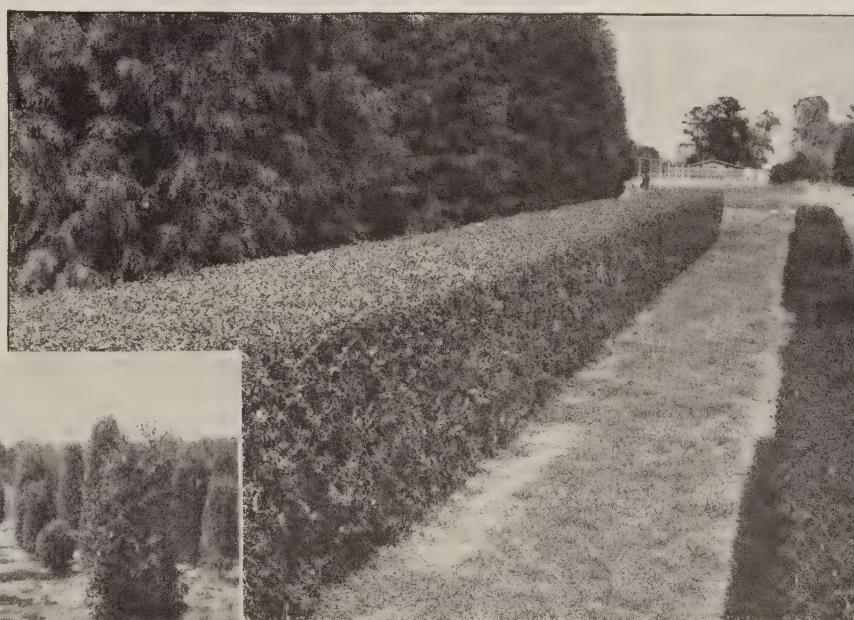
Taber No. 3. A very distinct and outstanding variety. Growth narrow and pyramidal, retaining this form without pruning. Foliage dark green, large and spiny. Fruits large, bright red, and showy.

Taber No. 4. This very fine strain grows to a great height. It has slightly drooping branches which give it somewhat the effect of a huge fountain. The fruits are bright red and very large.

VOMITORIA (Yaupon). A native evergreen Holly with small foliage, compact bushy head, and bright red berries produced in great profusion. This is one of our most desirable shrubs for foundation, border, and hedge planting. It may be kept sheared to any shape or size desired, and makes excellent specimens for formal planting.



Specimen Plant of *Ilex vomitoria*



A splendid hedge of *Ilex vomitoria*



Block of Sheared *Ilex vomitoria* for specimen planting



ILEX OPACA (Taber No. 3)
See page 9



ILEX CORNUTA BURFORDII

See page 9

TREES that



Weaver Dogwood



Double-Flowering Peach, Helen Borchers



Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)



Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*)



Gordonia alataamaha

give SHADE and SHELTER

NOWHERE in the country is shade so acceptable or so necessary as in the South. Whether in park or city street, country road or lawn, Shade Trees are valued, not as luxuries, but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home-grounds, nothing so improves the appearance of town or city, as well-placed, healthy, vigorous Shade Trees.

For explanation of symbols H-4, H-3 and H-2, see page 8

ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisatum*). H-3. A handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Hardy.

AUSTRALIAN PINE (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*). H-2. A fine avenue tree that does well near salt water. The branches are jointed, and dense heads of tiny flowers form globular cones.

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). H-2. A rapid-growing tree with fern-like foliage. Adapted to south Florida.

BAUHINIA purpurea. H-2. A small, shrubby, nearly evergreen tree, producing a profusion of blue-purple, orchid-like flowers in winter and early spring. Hardy in central Florida.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum camphora*). A desirable broad-leaved evergreen tree. Thrives well in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. Grows vigorously, with branches close to the ground.

CHERRY LAUREL (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*; Carolina Laurel). H-4. A splendid native, broad-leaved evergreen tree with bright glossy leaves. Unrestricted specimens reach a height of 40 feet or more. They are true shade trees, blooming profusely when grown in this form. The flowers are white and slightly fragrant. They are well adapted to shearing and shaping into pyramids, columns, globes, etc., as well as for hedges.

CHINESE REDBUD (*Cercis chinensis*). We believe that this newly introduced Asiatic Redbud, with its purplish pink flowers, will find immediate favor with the planting public. Individual blooms, often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, are borne in heavy clusters along the branches. Ultimate height is said to be around 50 feet and the rate of growth is somewhat faster than that of Canadensis. The foliage and general appearance of the tree is very similar to that popular and well-known type. See illustration on page 2.

CRAB-APPLE (*Malus angustifolia*). In the spring these shapely trees are covered with pale pink blossoms. The big trees often reach a height of 25 feet. They rival in beauty the Flowering Cherries of Washington fame, and may be used in the Lower South where the Cherries cannot be grown.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). A small tree or large shrub with a spreading bushy top. Foliage brilliantly colored and beautiful flowers are followed by scarlet fruits.

WEAVER DOGWOOD. Several years ago we found and adopted this strain because of its superior characteristics, stronger and larger foliage with larger and more numerous blooms. Trees of Weaver reach blooming age more quickly than any Dogwood we have grown heretofore. The variety has proved so outstanding that during the past two seasons we have diverted most of our propagations to it. See color illustration on page 12.

GORDONIA alatamaha (*Franklinia alatamaha*). A shapely deciduous tree with blackish bark and 6-inch shiny leaves which turn scarlet in autumn. Three-inch milk-white Magnolia-like flowers are borne in autumn. Likes peaty or sandy soil where the tree grows to 20 feet.

The list of trees which is offered to our customers we can strongly recommend. They are carefully grown and trained. The roots are well developed and the stems are straight. Grown in nursery rows for a number of years, our Shade Trees are vastly superior in every way to the trees which may be obtained from the woods and transplanted to the home-grounds.

For explanation of symbols H-4, H-3 and H-2, see page 8

GORDONIA lasianthus (Loblolly Bay). A fine native evergreen tree reaching a height of 50 to 60 feet. Leaves large, dark green, shiny. Flowers white, resembling magnolias.

HOLLY. See page 9.

JERUSALEM THORN (*Parkinsonia aculeata*). H-3. An interesting thorny shrub or small tree which may reach 30 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers are borne in loose racemes followed by 5-inch seed-pods.

KOELREUTERIA formosana. A small or medium-sized tree with deciduous foliage resembling that of the Texas Umbrella. Flowers yellow, in large panicles in early fall, followed by beautiful pink fruits.

MAGNOLIA. See pages 16 and 17.

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree, growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to scarlet and gold in autumn.

MIMOSA TREE (*Albizia julibrissin*). H-4. A small, hardy, deciduous tree with low, spreading, flat-topped head and finely divided, dark green leaves. Large clusters of pink flowers in summer.

OAK (*Quercus*)

LAUREL OAK (*Quercus laurifolia*). These fine trees often grow to a height of 60 feet, and are partially deciduous in north Florida. The oblong leaves are sometimes 6 inches long; shining dark green above and light green underneath. Laurel Oaks grow more rapidly than Live Oaks, but a bit slower, as a rule, than Water Oaks.

WATER OAK (*Q. aquatica*; *Q. nigra*). The tallest and fastest growing of the Oaks—to 80 feet. Nearly evergreen in our climate. Bluish green leaves about 3 inches long.

LIVE OAK (*Q. virginiana*). Famous both as landmarks of southern history and for their majestic beauty. The longest-lived and slowest-growing of the three varieties, this evergreen tree reaches 60 feet in height and spread. The shining dark green leaves are elliptic to oblong.

PEACH, FLOWERING, HELEN BORCHERS. Double-flowered variety. The clear pink flowers average over 2 inches across; petals are ruffled and incurved. When cut for use in the home the blooms hold up unusually well. The tree is a vigorous grower, particularly when planted on medium to heavy lands. When these are not available, a mulch of straw or leaves will help achieve the same purpose.

PLUM, FLOWERING. Small, deciduous tree, producing a gorgeous mass of double, pink, sweet-scented flowers in winter before the leaves appear. Very striking.

QUINCE, FLOWERING (*Cydonia japonica*). We do not hesitate to recommend both the red- and the pink-flowering varieties for vivid and profuse spring color. They have been grown at Glen Saint Mary for several years now with good success. Half deciduous in this section, they seldom attain more than 5 feet in height, with about the same spread. Spiny branches; leaves 2 inches long, coarsely toothed. Flowers average 1 inch in diameter and are orange-scarlet or salmon-pink—two distinct types, so far unnamed here. Both mature yellow fruit.

REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*). The American Redbud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and produces an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. As the flowers appear before the foliage, a Redbud in full flower is a lovely picture. See color illustration on page 12.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Rapid-growing, deciduous tree. Leaves bright green, changing to brilliant shades of red and crimson in autumn.

WHITE JUDAS TREE (*Cercis canadensis alba*). A very beautiful variety of Red Bud or Judas Tree with pure white flowers. It is one of the most attractive of the early spring-flowering trees and worthy of a place in any garden.



Block of Cherry Laurel. For specimen planting or tall hedges

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

THESE plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens. The different colors—yellow, green, dark green and blue-green—give a striking effect planted in masses, when groups are made up either of a single kind or of a number of different kinds. They make an excellent background for other shrubs and are of great value in foundation plantings. For hedges they are unsurpassed. In planting for a hedge, they should be given more distance than other hedge plants; 4 to 5 feet apart is not too much. As plants for porches or porch steps, they are very satisfactory. They are hardy and long lived. The conifers grown at Glen Saint Mary and offered to our customers have been tested for many years, and the list embraces the finest material for Southern planting.

While the coniferous evergreens belong to a number of different genera, the following three contain many of the most important and beautiful varieties suited to southern gardens.

Arborvitæ. These are classified as Thuyas by botanists

and are also listed as Biotas in some nursery catalogues. Most of those used in the South belong to the species *Thuya orientalis*, native in China and Korea. They are beautiful shrubs of compact, symmetrical growth, especially suited for formal gardening when used alone or for mass and foundation plantings when combined with other shrubs. The Thuyas are hardy and thrive on any moderately good soil.

Junipers. This group of conifers is represented in Southern gardens by many beautiful varieties. They are particularly well adapted to our soil and climatic conditions and are always dependable.

Retinosporas. Botanists know these by the generic name *Chamæcypris*. Those commonly found in Southern gardens are mostly varieties of *C. pisifera*, a native of Japan. Their forms are many and varied, and in leaf colorings there are many shades. A number of lovely varieties are adapted to Southern conditions.

ARBORVITAE

Aurea conspicua. Deep yellow to golden color, often varying to green. Tall, compact, and upright.

Aurea nana. Compact, rounded head and handsome, greenish golden foliage.

Blue-Green. Bluish green foliage. A strong grower and soon makes fine, large, beautiful specimens which retain their good appearance even when old.

Bonita. This is a beautiful rich green variety, dwarf or of slow growth. It is cone-shaped and rather broad. See illustration on page 15.

Compacta. A fine, dark green variety of compact, conical growth. See illustration on page 15.

Globosa. A dense, dwarf, dark green form of *Occidentalis Arborvitæ* that grows like a round ball. For setting in front of other evergreens, for making a low hedge, or for tub or pot specimens.

Orientalis meldenensis. A narrow pyramidal form with needle-like leaves. A slow grower.

Pyramidalis. A compact, pyramidal *Arborvitæ* reaching a height of about 15 feet. Bright green, and holds its color well.

Pyramidalis bakeri (Baker's *Arborvitæ*). Improved form of *Pyramidalis*, growing narrower and more compact. A good dark green and holds its shape well. Attains height of 10 to 12 feet if not crowded. See illustration on page 15.

Rosedale. Of compact, rounded, symmetrical form, with very dense head. The foliage is dark bluish green and very handsome.

ARAUCARIA

Bidwillii. A beautiful, coniferous evergreen tree with strong, pendulous branches from the ground up. Very picturesque and desirable as lawn specimens. Hardy in central Florida and similar latitudes.

CEDRUS

Deodara (Indian Cedar). Of pyramidal form, reaching large size. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green. When the new foliage is opening in spring, the trees are particularly handsome. This tree is well adapted to the Southern states. It takes the place of Colorado Blue Spruce in Southern plantings, is more open and graceful in habit, but similar in coloring. It should be planted only on well-drained soils, as it may be killed by too much water.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Harringtonia. This dwarf evergreen is valuable for use in rock-gardens or pools; also in shaded locations as a border plant, we recommend this fine variety. Its spiny leaves are about 1 inch long and cluster around the stems somewhat in the manner of *Podocarpus macrophylla maki*.



Junipers in Mrs. Arthur Cummer's river garden. *Juniperus japonica sylvestris* with Azaleas between and back of fountain, and small *Podocarpus* hedge

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

CUNNINGHAMIA

Lanceolata (Chinese Fir). Very decorative evergreen tree resembling *Araucaria excelsa*, with horizontally spreading branches. Hardy north to Pennsylvania.

JUNIPERUS

Chinensis albo-variegata. One of the most interesting and beautiful of all the conifers adapted to the South. It is of compact, pyramidal habit and the tips of many of the branchlets are of creamy white.

Communis. This variety is gray-green, upright in form, with slender, recurving branches. Can be pruned in any desired shape.

Communis depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper). A dwarf variety also known as *J. horizontalis plumosa*. Spring foliage is silvery green, turning to a silvery purple or pinkish shade in the fall. It does not grow as close to the ground as some of the creeping forms, but lifts its branches 15 to 18 inches. Good for foundation plantings, for terraces and for rock-gardens. It thrives best in an open, sunny, well-drained location.

Conferta (Shore Juniper). Spreading, prostrate Juniper with light green foliage, rather feathery; will not turn brown in winter. Will do well on sandy soil or clay.

Excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). A dwarf, narrow, compact, upright Juniper that does well under widely different conditions. Pleasing grayish green color. Fine for foundation work.

Japonica sylvestris. This is a very beautiful Juniper that grows well in the Lower South. The needle-shaped leaves are steel-color, while the smaller, scale-like leaves are dark green. It is narrow and upright in habit.

Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). This Juniper forms a low, flat, wide-spreading, irregular head, clothed with bluish green foliage. It is one of the most interesting and beautiful conifers, and highly resistant to drought.

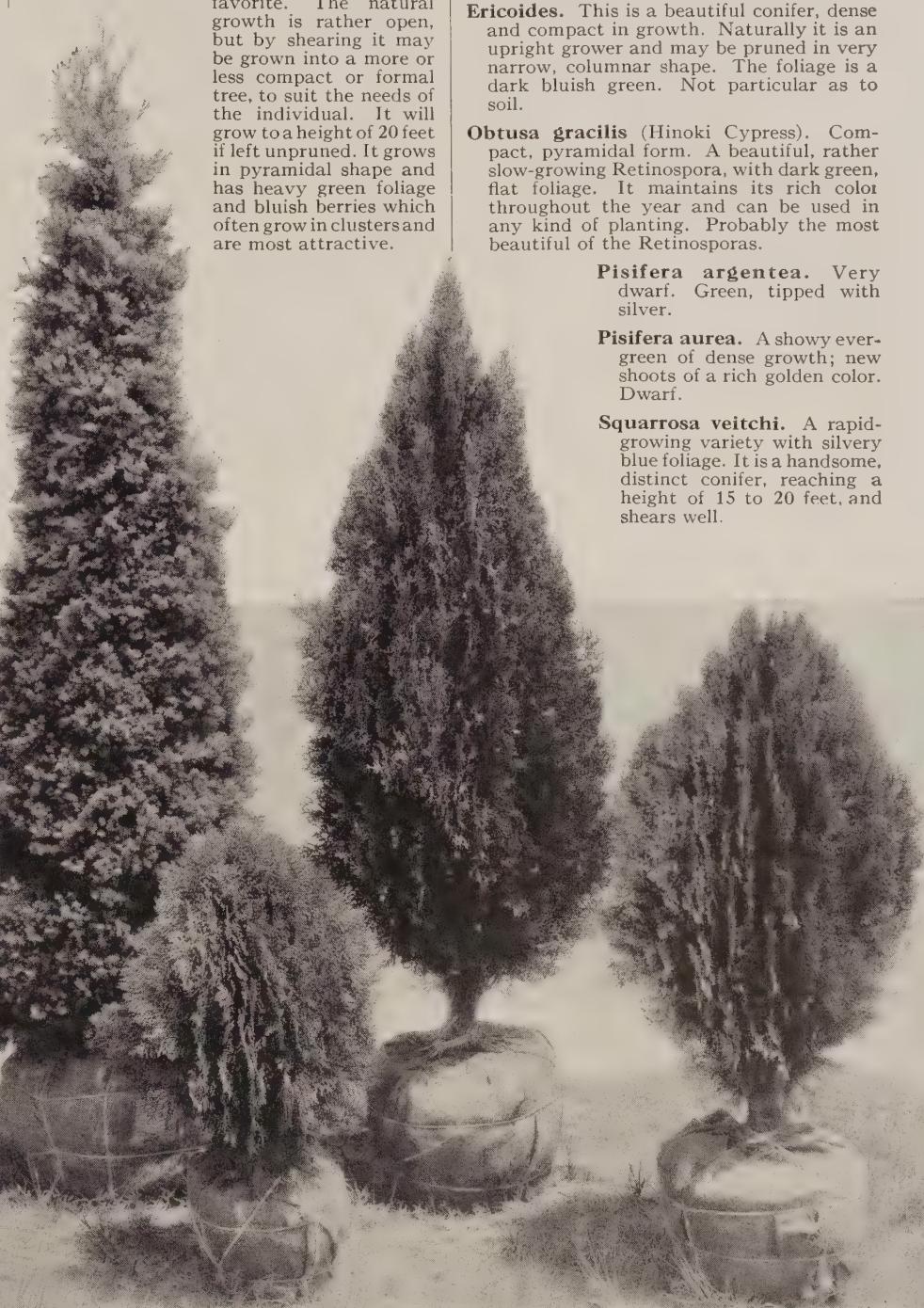
JUNIPERUS, continued

Sabina cupressifolia (Creeping Juniper). A Juniper of trailing or creeping habit; bluish green; very handsome. Excellent for bordering walks, for planting on sloping ground, or for use as a ground-cover.

Sabina Von Ehron (Von Ehron Juniper). A horticultural variety of the Savin Juniper. It grows very rapidly and because of this fact, has a more open appearance. The branches are heavily covered with needles of a deep rich green color. A decided improvement over the native type.

Virginiana. The Red Cedar is a tree with a dark green head and spreading or upright branches. It grows rapidly and is adapted to a wide range of soils. It does well either in full sun or in partial shade, and is one of the most dependable of all the conifers.

Virginiana cannarti (Cannart Red Cedar). This variety of the Red Cedar is a great favorite. The natural growth is rather open, but by shearing it may be grown into a more or less compact or formal tree, to suit the needs of the individual. It will grow to a height of 20 feet if left unpruned. It grows in pyramidal shape and has heavy green foliage and bluish berries which often grow in clusters and are most attractive.



Left to right: Retinospora obtusa gracilis, Retinospora ericoides, Arborvitæ bonita, Arborvitæ pyramidalis bakeri, Arborvitæ compacta

PODOCARPUS

Macrophylla (longifolia). A beautiful upright evergreen tree that may reach a height of 40 feet if left to grow naturally. The leaves, to 4 inches long, are narrow, glossy dark green above, and paler beneath.

Macrophylla maki. A variation of *P. macrophylla* having smaller, darker leaves and usually of a more shrubby habit of growth. Excellent for hedges, screens, specimens, or for the shrubbery border. May be had in sheared specimens or natural growth.

RETINOSPORA

Obtusa crippsii. A dwarf evergreen, rarely reaching more than 3 feet in height. The drooping branchlets are frond-like, with curled foliage of a light golden yellow.

Ericoides. This is a beautiful conifer, dense and compact in growth. Naturally it is an upright grower and may be pruned in very narrow, columnar shape. The foliage is a dark bluish green. Not particular as to soil.

Obtusa gracilis (Hinoki Cypress). Compact, pyramidal form. A beautiful, rather slow-growing Retinospora, with dark green, flat foliage. It maintains its rich color throughout the year and can be used in any kind of planting. Probably the most beautiful of the Retinosporas.

Pisifera argentea. Very dwarf. Green, tipped with silver.

Pisifera aurea. A showy evergreen of dense growth; new shoots of a rich golden color. Dwarf.

Squarrosa veitchii. A rapid-growing variety with silvery blue foliage. It is a handsome, distinct conifer, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and shears well.

MAGNOLIA
STELLATA



MAGNOLIAS

THE Magnolia family embraces both evergreen and deciduous types, so that one may indulge his fancy for picturesque bare branches in winter, at the same time enjoying the fine evergreen type.

Deciduous Magnolias

THE deciduous Magnolias, gorgeous blooming Oriental shrubs or small trees, are thoroughly at home in the South and are likewise hardy and well adapted to conditions in the North. The flower-buds mature in the fall and open in great profusion in late winter or early spring, just before or at the time the new leaves appear.

Liliflora (*M. purpurea*). This beautiful Chinese Magnolia will grow to a height of 10 feet. The tulip-shaped flowers, opening before the leaves appear, are purple outside and white inside. It is a midseason bloomer.

Liliflora nigra (*M. soulangeana nigra*). Similar to *M. liliflora* but with larger flowers that are darker in color. Midseason.

Soulangeana. Hardy in northern gardens, this fine variety has flowers that are pinky purple on the outside and creamy white within. Early.

Soulangeana lennei. This variety is one of the most picturesque of the deciduous Magnolias and will grow to a height of 18 feet. The leaves are broader than those of Soulangeana and the large cup-shaped flowers are a bright rosy crimson, white inside. Late.

Stellata (Star Magnolia). One of the finest of a fine family. Flowers pure white, and there are just enough of the star-shaped petals to make it appear semi-double. The plant is a low, bushy grower and seldom reaches a height of more than 10 feet. Early.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA LENNEI



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA



Evergreen Magnolias

The Evergreen Magnolias are indigenous to the South and are among the most satisfactory and highly prized of all the shade trees, the lovely foliage having as much ornamental value as the flowers of most trees.

Magnolia grandiflora

The great Bull Bay is the South's finest native evergreen tree, forest specimens often reaching a height of 80 feet. The trees are roughly pyramidal in form

with heavy leaves 5 to 8 inches long, glossy dark green above, and covered with soft brown felt beneath. The picture made by one of these magnificent trees in the sunlight is one any home-owner may justly be proud of. The flowers which are produced over a period of two to three months in summer, are great waxy, creamy white saucers, 7 to 8 inches across, each bloom with a mass of yellow stamens and giving out a delightful fragrance. Its flowers are followed by large pods covered with brilliant red seeds.

Years ago we found that there was a great variation in seedlings, so we selected the most perfect types and grafted from them. In this way we have built up a strain that is superior to the wild trees and, we believe, to any stock in commerce anywhere. Our trees are uniform in size, shape, foliage and flowers, making them especially desirable for street planting.



This illustration is from a photograph of one of our own grafted trees which never vary from that perfect pyramidal shape

GLAUCA (Sweet Bay). This beautiful Magnolia, evergreen in the South, has small, sweet-scented flowers and bright green leaves that are silvery gray beneath. Very fine and desirable.

GLORIOSA. A variation of Grandiflora that produces flowers even larger than Grandiflora itself!

PALMS and CYCADS



Cocos australis



Zamia integrifolia and Phœnix roebelini



Phœnix canariensis

PALMS are among the most striking plants which may be used for outdoor Southern planting. Their bare single trunks and huge, arching fronds distinguish them from all other plants. They always attract attention and give a decidedly tropical touch to the grounds. As street and shade trees, and in landscape plantings, they are excellent and worthy of extensive use.

COCOS australis. A beautiful Palm, of vigorous growth, with grayish green, curved leaves. A very hardy sort, and one of the finest Palms for the Gulf Coast country.

plumosa. Trunk smooth, 40 to 50 feet high. Leaves erect and spreading, about 15 feet long. A very fine Palm for avenue and street planting. Suitable for planting in Central and Southern Florida and in protected places farther north.

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A Palm-like cycad reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with handsome, deep green leaves. Very hardy and ornamental.

PHOENIX canariensis. A rapid grower, stately and ornamental. Very hardy and one of the best for outdoor planting in the Gulf Coast country.

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM hystrix (Needle Palm). Trunk short, 2 to 3 feet, covered with fiber and numerous upright spines. Leaves dark, shiny green; under surface pale gray. Very hardy.

SABAL PALM. The beautiful native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palmetto." It has a large head of fan-shaped leaves crowning a straight trunk 20 to 40 feet tall. Good for seaside planting, for it does not object to salt water. Should be more widely used, for it is a very useful variety. Very hardy.

THRINAX argentea (*Coccothrinax argentea*). A Fan Palm of slender growth and considerable height. Its many fronds are dark green above, lighter beneath. Used indoors in cool and temperate climates and outside in warmer latitudes. Formal and distinctive. Desirable.

ZAMIA integrifolia (Coontie). Palm-like cycad, with beautiful, tufted, dark green, fern-like leaves, about 2 feet high. Very satisfactory in low plantings.

LIRIOPE

Lily-turf is a more familiar name for this indispensable plant. For compact edgings, for ground-cover effects, for informal use in borders, there are few plants more useful.

Muscaria (*L. graminifolia densiflora*; Big Blue Liriope). Broad, dark green, grass-like leaves, and lavender-blue flowers in dense spikes followed by black berries. Used as border plant, for porch-boxes, a ground-cover, or as a potted plant.

Muscaria variegata (Variegated Liriope). A beautiful yellow-striped or variegated form.

Spicata (Creeping Liriope). Leaves very narrow. Flowers light lilac to almost white. A fine ground-cover.



Liriope

Ornamental and Lawn Grasses

The most important grasses suitable for the South are offered here. Best lawns are grown from cuttings planted in spring and summer.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A favorite for lawn purposes in the Lower South.

CARPET GRASS (*Axonopus compressus*). A valuable lawn grass coming into general use. It resembles St. Augustine Grass and retains its color well in cool weather.

CENTIPEDE GRASS (*Fremochloa ophiuroides*). A fine lawn and pasture grass. Withstands drought.

OPHIOPOGON japonicum. A low-growing Ophiopogon with very narrow, dark green leaves. Excellent ground-cover.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*). A broad-leaved grass excellent for shady locations. May be grown close to salt water.

The New Bitter Blue Stem Saint Augustine Grass

A much improved type, stronger growing, tougher, and extremely resistant to chinch bugs. Throughout the year, it seems to keep its color better than the old Saint Augustine Grass, will stand more dry weather, and is equally at home in sun or shade.

One bushel will plant about 900 square feet of lawn if the grass is set about a foot apart each way, or 450 square feet if spaced one foot by six inches.

HOUSE PALMS

ARECA (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*). A fine house Palm, with graceful, arching, dark green leaves and yellow stems.

CARYOTA urens (Fishtail Palm). A tropical Palm for indoor culture. The dark green leaves are very long and broad and cut in a manner that resembles a fishtail.

PHOENIX roebelini. Low-growing, with small, gracefully curved leaves. Most satisfactory. Hardy in south Florida.

RHAPIS excelsa (*flabelliformis*). Probably the best indoor Palm for homes. Slow-growing.

AZALEAS—a riot of color



SOME INDIAN AZALEA VARIETIES

1, Salmon; 2, Lavender; 3, White; 4, Scarlet; 5, Pink; 6, Variegated; 7, Rose-Red

INDIAN AZALEAS, *Azalea Indica*

The Indian Azaleas are evergreen shrubs with large single or double flowers which sometimes measure 4 inches across. Some varieties are slow-growing, practically dwarf, while others grow rapidly into large shrubs. The colors are varied and very beautiful.

RED and DEEP PINK

Brilliant. Early to midseason. Compact, bushy plants with small leaves. Free bloomer, bearing flowers of a deep rose-pink.

Double Dark Pink. Midseason. Compact grower. Hardy.

Præstantissima. Late. A semi-hardy, compact, bushy grower with good foliage. Free flowering.

Pride of Dorking. Late. A good grower, open and hardy; free flowering.

Prince of Wales. Rather late. Hardy, bushy, compact grower; free flowering.

SALMON

Duc de Rohan. Early. A semi-hardy, bushy, compact grower; very free flowering. Blooms of medium size.

Duke of Wellington. Rosy salmon with dark center. Flowers produced in abundance in midseason. Desirable.

Duke of Windsor. A fine free-flowering variety, with large, attractive, reddish salmon flowers. Midseason to late. Bushy, with excellent foliage. Hardy. Very desirable.

Frederick the Great. Late. Hardy, bushy, compact growth; very free flowering.

Lawsal. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy growth; flowers profusely. One of the best in its color.

Use Azaleas in foundation plantings, as specimens, and in shrub borders

AZALEA CANESCENS



LIGHT PINK

Elegans. Early. A hardy, fast grower of rather open habit, with good foliage. Free flowering and easy to grow. Flowers of medium size.

Elegans Superba (Pride of Mobile). Midseason. Similar to Elegans but more compact in growth. The flowers are larger and a much deeper, brighter pink.

George Franc. Early. A hardy, bushy grower. One of the earliest to bloom, bearing its large flowers in profusion.

Macrantha. Very late. A hardy, summer-blooming type; bushy, compact grower.

Miltoni. Late. A hardy, dwarf variety.

WHITE

Fielder's White. Early. Large, pure white flowers. Hardy, strong, upright grower; free blooming. Best foliage of the whites.

Latana Alba. Late. Good-sized, pure white flowers. Hardy, dwarf, bushy grower.

New White. Early. A hardy, bushy grower with deeper green foliage than Fielder's and smaller flowers.

Vervæneana alba. A very handsome hybrid Indian Azalea with large, double, pure white flowers. In 4 and 5-in. pots.

VARIEGATED

Anthenon. Late. Fast grower. Full foliage. Flowers white with soft rose. Hardy.

George Lindley Taber. See second cover.

Iveriana. Late. Low, compact grower, with good green foliage and large white flowers with pink stripe. Hardy

Vittata Fortunei. Early. A hardy, tall, open grower; very free blooming. Medium-sized, lavender and white flowers. Earliest and longest blooming variety.

LAVENDER

Formosa. Midseason. A robust, strong-growing Azalea with good foliage and very large flowers of lavender-lilac. Hardy and one of the easiest to grow.

Omurasaki. Midseason. Hardy, strong-growing with flowers of rose-lavender.

Phœnicaea. Early. Somewhat like Formosa, but having narrower petals, also slower and more compact in growth.

Violacea Rubra. Midseason. Deep violet flowers with wavy petals. Strong growing, and one of the best in its color.

ORANGE

Coccinea Major. Midseason. Hardy, upright, open growth, with good foliage; free flowering. Blooms of medium size.

Glory of Sunninghill. Late. A hardy, bushy, compact grower with good foliage; free bloomer. Flowers of medium size. One of the best in this color.

Macrantha. Very late. Hardy, bushy type; good foliage. Medium-sized flowers.

Prince of Orange. Midseason. Compact grower; free flowering. The good-sized flowers are well mixed through the luxuriant foliage. Hardy.

President Clay. Early. Plant tall, open grower; free flowering. Medium-sized flowers. Hardy.

Sublanceolata. Late. Tall, open-growing, hardy plant with large leaves. Flowers very large and extremely showy.

NATIVE AZALEAS

The native Azaleas, commonly called "Wild Honeysuckles" in the South, are all deciduous shrubs. Two of the species native in Florida are carried in stock—*Azalea austrina* and *A. canescens*.

Azalea austrina (Florida Flame Azalea). This beautiful Azalea, native in northwestern Florida, blooms in March and April. The spicy-scented flowers vary in color from light yellow through orange to orange-red. Plants grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Azalea canescens (Native Azalea; Wild Honeysuckle). The most common of the native Azaleas and is found throughout northern Florida and southern Georgia, growing on moist, but well-drained acid soil. The trumpet-shaped flowers are usually light pink in color, but white-flowered and deep pink specimens are sometimes found. They grow to large size, but are readily kept at any desired size by pruning. The blooming season is in February and March.



AZALEA HINODEGIRI

RED and DEEP PINK

Christmas Cheer. Midseason. Free producer of hose-in-hose type flowers of a good Christmas-red color. Compact; deep green foliage. Hardy.

Hexe. Midseason. Flowers hose-in-hose type, large for this group, of a deep red color. Low, dense grower. One of the best.

Hinodegiri. This is one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas, and is a profuse bloomer over a long period. It is a shapely plant, with round, evergreen foliage, and quite dwarf in growth, making a fine pot-plant or an ideal low hedge. The flowers are vivid rosy scarlet.

Morning Glow. Like Sunstar, but lighter.

Sunstar. Single, medium-sized blooms produced for a long period. Rather open growing and hardy.

LIGHT PINK

Apple Blossom. Late. Flowers a beautiful shade of pink, resembling apple blossoms, with lighter shadings toward the centers. Foliage glossy green. A compact grower. Hardy.

Cherry Blossom. Tall, open-growing plants with large dull green foliage. The hose-in-hose flowers are a delightful cherry-blossom pink. Midseason.

Coral Bells. Midseason. Dainty, beautiful, shell-pink flowers, shading deeper at the centers, and produced in profusion. Hose-in-hose type. Foliage small, rounded, with glossy sheen.

Daybreak. Midseason. Very free flowering. Large clusters of single, shell-pink blossoms. Good green foliage. A compact grower.

Exquisite. Early. Beautiful, large salmon-pink flowers of hose-in-hose type. Rather a bushy grower with good green foliage.

Fujimoyo. A beautiful, free-flowering variety, bearing blossoms of delicate pinkish lavender and very luxuriant foliage. Midseason.

Hortensia. Midseason. Soft pink, hose-in-hose flowers in dense clusters. A compact grower.

Mauve Beauty. The dainty mauve flowers are single and are borne on slow-growing bushy plants. It is a very profuse bloomer, the flowers literally covering the plants. Midseason.

Mountain Laurel. Midseason. White, shaded with pink, like mountain laurel. Good dark green foliage. Hardy.

Painted Lady. A tall, open-growing plant with medium green foliage and bright pink and white flowers. Free bloomer. Midseason.

KURUME AZALEAS

Azalea obtusa japonica

THOUGH of rather slow growth, the Kurumes make good-sized specimens, and their compact form makes them the equals of other evergreen shrubs, even when they are not in flower. Very small plants will bloom, and each season as they increase in size they increase in beauty.

Many new and different colors, not present in other Azalea groups, are found in this class. There are white, white shaded pink, pink, lavender, carmine, scarlet, rose-red, salmon, and variegated varieties. Most of them are single-flowered, but some are hose-in-hose, i.e., one perfect flower set inside another.

SALMON

Bridesmaid. Early. Bright salmon flowers in large clusters. Free flowering. The foliage is small and glossy green.

Salmon Beauty. Midseason. Large hose-in-hose salmon flowers; free blooming.

Salmon Prince. Midseason. Large, single, pure salmon flowers in rhododendron-like clusters. Rather compact grower.

WHITE

Hakata Shiro. Bushy, low-growing, spreading plant that is almost a creeper. Pure white flowers, late in the season.

Ramontacea. Midseason. Pure white; single. Very free flowering. Strong, upright grower with good light green foliage.

Snow. Midseason. Very free flowering. Pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

ORANGE

Flame. Midseason. Flowers medium size, single, madder-red, suffused with copper. Very showy. Good foliage. An open grower.

Vesuvius. Midseason. Single, orange-red flowers of medium size. Foliage dark glossy green. Rather compact growth.



KURUME AZALEA, CORAL BELLS



AZALEAS

We do not need to remind garden enthusiasts that we are all greatly indebted to the Orient for many extraordinary plant treasures, not the least of which are the Azaleas. Here at Glen Saint Mary they grow and flourish with amazing vigor amid a setting of stately pines, magnolias, oaks, and other familiar trees, festooned with Spanish moss. Words and pictures cannot portray the brilliance of these showy flowers.

There are blooms of the palest pink and the most brilliant scarlet; there are shades of red, even to the deepest crimson, and vivid tones of flame and orange; there are soft lavenders and pure whites that intensify the colors of their neighbors.



Azaleas are easily transplanted and grow readily, provided certain requirements are met. The plants should have an acid soil, either natural muck added to the neutral soil, or woods-mold secured from beneath hardwood trees. After the bed has been prepared, the addition of one-fourth to one-half pound of aluminum sulphate per square yard, well raked in, will keep the soil in proper condition. Azaleas do not prosper in dense shade, but may be shaded for a portion of the day. Good drainage is also needed. During hot, dry weather they should be watered or syringed frequently.

Azaleas may be used as specimen or accent plants, set in foundation plantings, in the shrub border or in beds. They can be grown successfully from Charleston, S. C., down the coast to central Florida and around the Gulf Coast to Texas.



CAMELLIA ELEGANS (CHANDLER)

CAMELLIAS • *The Loveliest Flower of the South*

WHEN merchantmen and explorers were sailing the seven seas some two centuries ago, they brought home not only spices, silks, fine furniture and china, but many rare plants as well. Not the least of these was the lovely Camellia which, like many another plant treasure, came from China. It is natural that the Camellia, or "Japonica" as we know it more familiarly, should be established in Southern gardens. Soil conditions and climate were ideal for these choice plants. In the North they had to be cherished in glass-houses because of the severe winters.

For decades the Japonicas grew and flourished in Southern gardens where they were held in great favor. Like fashions in clothes and fashions in furniture and architecture, the

popularity of the Japonica waned for a while, and these choice flowers were almost forgotten.

As we again turn to the past to garner the best that was produced in other days, so we turn again to cultivate Japonicas. Camellias are easily grown in the South. Their glossy foliage and their colorful blooms are lovely to look upon. There is hardly a room in the house where a few of these richly colored blooms cannot be used to advantage. The named varieties are numerous but not all are desirable. Our enthusiasm some years ago led us to import some of the varieties available from France. These, together with many more familiar kinds, are raised here. Why not read the descriptions and learn about the fine collection that you can obtain at Glen Saint Mary?



C. M. HOVEY

VARIETIES FROM THE NURSERY OF THE GUICHARD SISTERS AT NANTES, FRANCE

We still have some of the varieties of Camellias propagated from the stock imported from the Camellia Nurseries of the Guichard Sisters at Nantes, France. From newspaper reports, we fear that there is little left of this famous collection.

We cannot vouch for the spelling of the variety names but pass them on to you exactly as they came to us. The French plants are designated by the letters GS to distinguish them from the plants grown on our own stock.

RARE CAMELLIAS

C. M. Hovey (Colonel Firey; William S. Hastie). A truly magnificent flower of deepest red, very large and full double, with many rows of petals. Good foliage and a late bloomer.

Comte de Gomer. (GS) Imbricated flower with many rows of soft pink petals marked with vivid rose and crimson stripes. Compact grower and an early bloomer.

Darsi. (GS) A semi-double flower with large petals of rich red with a distinct white splotch on two petals. Very long stamens. A strikingly handsome flower, blooming in January.

Daikagura Variegated. The earliest-flowering Camellia Japonica that we know. This year at Glen Saint Mary it bloomed the last week in August. The flower is peony type, of a clear shade of pink variegated with white.

Debutante (Sarah C. Hastie). An exquisite shade of soft pink, this peony-type variety is very attractive. The plant is hardy and has fine light green foliage. It blooms early and holds up well. See color illustration on page 26.

Donckelari. (GS) A very large, showy, semi-double flower. The petals are deep red, splashed and spotted with white; long yellow stamens form a tight cluster. Blooms late.

Fimbriata (Alba Plena Fimbriata). Much like Alba Plena except the edges of the petals, which are serrated. One of the loveliest of all the Camellias.

General Lamoriciere. (GS) Large semi-double flower of palest pink, striped with deeper pink; yellow stamens interspersed.

Gigantea. (GS) A spreading plant with enormous leaves. The large peony-form flowers are deep red, splotched with white.

Glen 40. A very striking deep red variety that blooms in January. The flower is large, very double, with wide rounded petals. The foliage is deep green and glossy. Growth rather slow but makes a strong upright plant. Limited supply.

Governor Mouton. Named for the first Democratic governor of Louisiana, this large, peony-type flower is a pure deep red blotched with white. A strikingly beautiful variety. See color illustration on page 27.



VICTOR
EMMANUEL



DEBUTANTE

RARE CAMELLIAS, continued

Il Cygno. (GS) Pure white, semi-double, imbricated flower with cluster of upright yellow stamens in the center.

Il Tramonto. (GS) Very large, full double flowers with long, rather narrow petals of a beautiful soft rosy pink, marbled white. A very lovely variety.

Imperator. (GS) A very handsome red peony-type flower of many petals and petaloids, shading lighter toward the center. Golden stamens show among the petaloids. The foliage is a soft green. A very few grafted plants from the French stock are available, also own-root plants from Glen stock.

Kellingtonia. (GS) The French Kellingtonia is quite different from the variety of the same name grown in this country. The flower is very large and handsome, sometimes only semi-double, while at other times it shows a full center of petaloids and stamens. A very rich shade of red with varying amounts of white.

Kumasaka. A large, fluffy, peony-form flower of deep glowing pink. The center petals are somewhat curled and fluted, showing a mass of golden stamens. An erect, vigorous grower and a late bloomer. Said to be delicately fragrant, but we do not vouch for that fact.

Lady Clare (Empress). A hardy, vigorous, free-flowering variety. Large, semi-double, rose-pink blooms that have a crepe-like texture. The yellow stamens form a prominent cluster in the center.



GLEN 40

Lady Hume's Blush. (GS) A full double, perfect flower of a delicate flesh color, blooming from early December through January. The plant is of open habit with pale green foliage.

Magnoliaeflora. This delicately beautiful Camellia is the choicest offering of the season. The semi-double flowers, with 12 to 15 very large petals, are deep rose at the base but pale to soft blush at the tips. The plant is a compact grower with attractive foliage. A very limited supply. See color illustration on page 28.

Marchioness of Exeter. (GS) Very large, full, peony-form flowers of clear satiny pink. The petals in the center are erect and sometimes folded back, while the outer petals are fluted and deeply notched. Stamens are interspersed, even to the outside rows of petals.

Mathotiana Rosea. (GS) Very large rose-shaped flower of a beautiful shade of pink—a perfect Mathotiana type. Very few grafted and own-root plants from the French stock.

Mathotiana. An enormous, full, rose-formed flower with deep rose-red petals that take on a violet tint as the flower matures, and when fully open, a few stamens show. A vigorous grower with good green foliage. One of the finest of the red Camellias.

Monsieur Paugam. (GS) A pure white peony-form with long yellow stamens. The center petals are pinched and crinkled; the outer petals fluted.

Onor del Monte. (GS) An imbricated flower of vivid rose marked with wide white stripes.

Rev. John G. Drayton. Medium-sized, semi-double, peony-type flowers of soft clear pink. Loose construction with stamens mixed with center petals. Entirely different from the variety known by this name on the Pacific coast.

Rosea Grandiflora. Very large, semi-double flower of deep rose-pink. The foliage is deep green and shining, with pointed tips. A vigorous grower.

Souv. de Bahaud Litou. (GS) An imbricated, full double flower of delicate rose-pink. One of the very loveliest varieties, it must be seen to be truly appreciated. Very limited number of grafted plants.

Valtevaredo. (GS) A very fine variety. The flower is full double and perfectly symmetrical. Cup-shaped, with pale pink center petals shading to a deeper rose on the outer petals. A strong grower with very fine foliage.

Victor Emmanuel. This Camellia is outstanding because of its great beauty of form and its brilliant coloring. The flowers are peony-form and of a deep rich red. Its petals are raised and slightly fluted and the stamens are in one large central cluster. The plant is compact, with deep green foliage, and blooms from midseason to late. See color illustration above.



STANDARD CAMELLIAS. Class A

Alba Plena. Early. Full double, wax-like blooms of very regular form. Free-flowering. Grafted and own-root plants.

Austill Pink. Semi-double pink of medium size, stamens often intermixed with smaller petals in the center. Compact and a fast grower.

Cameo (Cameo Pink). Full double, light pink, showing yellow stamens in the center when entirely open. A compact grower with light green foliage. Unusually hardy. See color illustration on page 28.

Candidissima. One of the loveliest of the whites. It is perfectly imbricated, giving it the appearance of a perfect six-pointed star. Blooms profusely late in the season and is very fine for florists' work.

Carlotta Grisi. A large, full double flower of deep red. It often has ten or eleven rows of petals and is perfectly imbricated. Verschaffelt's description gives "rare spots of white."

Elegans (Chandler). One of the most spectacular of all Camellias, the enormous peony-type flowers have broad outer petals and a center of curled and overlapping petaloïds which, when open, show yellow stamens. The color is a clear cherry to a soft rose, splotched and striped with white. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Although not new, Elegans (Chandler) is still one of the finest. See illustration on page 24.

Enrico Bettini. Flowers clear, light pink, varying from semi-double to peony form. Yellow stamens interspersed among the petals. Very fast grower.

Feasti. A full double, high-centered flower of the softest blush-pink. There is a great deal of color variation, some blooms having deeper pink markings, while still others are a solid pink. A well-grown plant in bloom is a beautiful sight.

Frau Minna Seidel (Pink Perfection). Medium size; shell-pink; wax-like. Free flowering.

Gloire de Nantes. Large peony-type flower with firm-textured petals of a deep rose-red. The center petals and petaloïds are often twisted and interspersed with long yellow stamens. Good foliage and a rapid grower. See illustration on page 28.

Gunnelli. Late-flowering. A large, deep rose-red peony-type flower with stamens interspersed. Very rarely there are tiny flecks of white on some of the petals. A low, spreading plant with light green foliage.

Haley's Monarch. A tall, strong-growing, late-blooming variety with rather large foliage. The flower is semi-double and a good shade of light pink.

Harlequin. Peony-type flowers. On the same plant may be found white, white striped pink, and solid pale pink. A late bloomer and very lovely.

Herme. Large, peony form; white with red and pink stripes and splotches.

Horkan. A fine variety with semi-double flowers, variable in coloring, but white usually predominates, with pink or rose markings. Interesting and attractive.

Leeana Superba. An irregular, semi-double flower with petals of deep rose-red and occasional markings of white. Shows a great many stamens. Very handsome foliage.

Mathotiana alba. (GS) A large, full double, pure white flower, very rarely showing a line of pale pink. A late bloomer.

Marianna Gaeta. Imbricated flowers of rich pink, shading lighter in the center. A strong grower.



Professor C. S. Sargent. Very double, peony form.

Semi-double Blush. Name in doubt, but propagated from a French import. Semi-double, with petals of the palest blush-pink. Long yellow stamens. Very dainty and beautiful.

Waterloo (Ethlington White). Large, semi-double, pure white flowers of tissue-thin texture. Vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer even when quite young.



PROFESSOR C. S. SARGENT



CAMEO

STANDARD CAMELLIAS. Class B

Beaute de Nantes. Loose peony-form, medium-sized flower of clear pink, with golden stamens among the twisted petals. Midseason.
Dixie. Very double, rose-pink flowers of medium size. Early bloomer.
Elizabeth. White; double; petals are crinkled. Although the majority of flowers are white, a few have a slight pinkish tint. It is a strong grower. Foliage dark green.
Jarvis Red. Semi-double, blood-red flowers of good size, with yellow stamens showing among the petals. A rapid grower, flowering late.
Legerman. Fluffy, semi-double flowers with stamens interspersed with petals which may be creamy white, pink and white, or solid pink.

Lilyi. Very lovely double white, sometimes spotted or lined with palest pink.

Mme. de Strelakoff. A variable, peony-flowered blush-pink with darker blotches and streaks.

Marie Louise. Double; variegated white with red.

Nobilissima. Double; petals interspersed with yellow stamens.

Prince Eugene Napoleon. Double bright red flowers of good size. Early to midseason.

Rose Emry. Full double, with medium-sized blossoms of deep rose.

Stiles Perfection. Double; white with small stripes of rose.

Theresa Massini. Color shell-pink, similar to Pink Perfection, and foliage on the same order. Leaves small and growth compact.

T. K. Variegated. Semi-double, pale pink with shadings of deeper pink and lavender; large cluster of yellow stamens.



GLOIRE DE NANTES

STANDARD CAMELLIAS. Class C

Carpentre. Very double; deep center of many petaloids somewhat like Sargent; medium pink.

Lady Campbell. Full double, red flowers of medium size. A free bloomer.

Meigs Variegated. Variegated—white striped with light rose. Habit of growth weeping and spreading. Foliage light green.

Sarah Frost. Late. Very double; deep pink. Free-flowering.

SASANQUA CAMELLIAS

These unusual Camellias differ from the familiar Japonica type in several ways. The foliage is smaller, the growth is much more rapid, and the blooming season is earlier—in October. This interesting type is especially desirable for landscape effects since the plants make attractive evergreen shrubs. No collection is complete without a few of the Sasanqua forms.

Cleopatra. Large blooms, often double, with crinkled petals; color is cherry-red. Dark, shining foliage. Strong growth.

Mino-no-yuki. Double; pure white with golden stamens.

Negisheko. Very showy. Large, single, deep pink flowers. Glossy dark leaves and vigorous, upright growth.

Rosea. Very large, single flowers of brilliant pink. An upright-growing plant.

Single Pink. Resembles somewhat the Pink Cherokee rose

FRUITS AND NUTS for THE DEEP SOUTH

THE deciduous fruit trees, by comparison with citrus and other purely tropical fruits, are quite likely to be overlooked in the average Southern planting scheme. This is because their adaptability to these lower latitudes is not fully recognized. Actually, there are few locations in Florida that would not support a fine assortment of fruit and nut trees, ample for completely satisfying the dietary needs of any family. Catering to the commercial markets can often become a profitable thing for the more ambitious growers who have an investment in idle land and wish to put it to work. Pears, Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, and in certain sections, Pecans, all offer unusual opportunities. The importance of fruit trees to the small or large grower, especially in these uncertain times, cannot be overestimated. WHY BUY? —GROW YOUR OWN SUPPLY!

CARNES PEAR (Apple Pear)

Originated about fifteen years ago by S. M. Carnes of Florahome, Fla., from an old tree said to have come from England half a century before. The fruit is medium to large, rather round in shape and of good color. The flesh is firm and free from grit, juicy, and the flavor is quite apple-like. It matures earlier than our other Pears, beginning to ripen fruit in late June and carrying over through July. Blight resistant, and a regular and heavy bearer.



Excelsior Plums. Natural size

FIGS

Fig trees mature fruits from about June to November in the Lower South. Trees are very productive and the fruit, fresh or preserved, may be used throughout the year. A commercial Fig orchard requires very little care, compared with other fruits. **Black.** Medium to large; skin bluish black, almost entirely covered with delicate bluish bloom. Quality good. Strong grower, heavy bearer; hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium size, short, thick; color coppery brown; flesh amber to pink; quality excellent. Hardy. Fall.

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped; dark brown; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. June, July.

Green Ischia. Medium size, long; rosy flesh, sweet and rich. Good-growing tree.

Lemon. Good size; yellowish green; flesh white, sweet, of fair quality. Early.



Celeste Figs

EXCELSIOR PLUM

This variety was introduced by Mr. Taber in 1887. Experienced fruit-growers put Excelsior at the top of the Plum list; therefore home-garden owners may expect equally good results. The fruit ripens early in June, is a bright wine-red, 2 inches or more in diameter, with lots of juice and a real Plum flavor. If you like Plums, plant Excelsior.

LOQUAT

(*Eriobotrya japonica*)

A handsome, large-leaved, medium-size tree standing several degrees of frost, and a fine ornamental. The yellow, oblong fruit is about as large as a medium-sized plum and has a fine, subacid flavor. Tree blooms in November to December, and fruits mature in spring.

MULBERRIES

For quick, effective shade and an abundance of fruits for birds, chickens, and pigs, no other tree takes the place of the Mulberry about the home. In addition, the fruit is wholesome and abundant. Every farm should have them.

Hicks. Rapid-growing, early-bearing trees, producing good fruits all summer.

Stubbs. A vigorous tree producing large, acid, black fruits of best quality.

Townsend. Very vigorous tree, bearing wonderfully fine crops of medium-sized fruits very early in spring.

PECANS

Because the nuts are so rich in required food-elements and so palatable, the Pecan has become an essential part of fruit orchards for home use throughout the South. Pecan trees succeed on various soils—sandy loam, light clay, or sand and clay are suitable. Low, wet land should be avoided unless it can be well drained; they need moisture like all trees, but detest "wet feet." The varieties we list are well tried and favorably known.

Curtis. Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree and a heavy bearer of very thin-shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality.

Frotscher. A large, oblong nut with very thin shell and of good quality. It is well adapted to planting in the Gulf Coast country, Florida, and southeast Georgia.

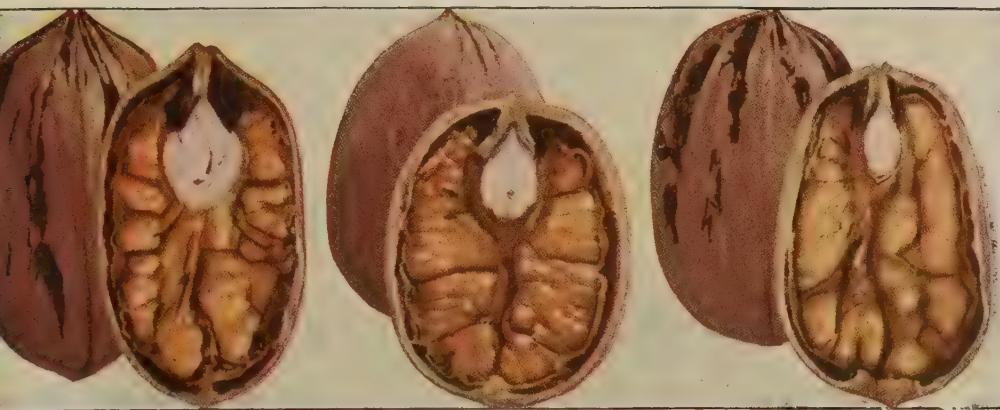
Moneymaker. A medium-sized nut with medium shell, well filled with a rich meat. The tree is an upright grower with dark green foliage.

Schley. A good growing tree of average form and size. Nuts medium to large, with very thin shell and highest quality meat.

Stuart. A large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. It stands the cold better than most other Southern varieties.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, and is a heavy producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality.

Big Z. The trees are symmetrical and grow faster than the average Pecan. The nuts are narrow and nearly as long as Stuart; easy to crack and well-flavored.



Stuart

Moneymaker

Success



Tane-Nashi
Persimmon

PERSIMMON

The Japan Persimmon is one of the finest fruits which have come to us from the Orient, and is becoming a standard throughout the sections where it can be grown. The fruit is beautiful in appearance, delicious to eat out of hand, and equally so in sherbets, creams and other frozen delicacies.

In addition to their growing popularity for the home-garden, they are fast getting to be an important commercial crop as the demand from northern markets increases and people become acquainted with the luscious fruit. See page 31 for list of varieties.



Jewel Peaches

GRAPES

That Thrive in the South

All Grapes that grow in the open ground are descended from the wild Grapes of field and forest. By crossing varieties and by selection over a long period of time, we now have varieties that freely yield large, well-filled bunches in both the Muscadine and Bunch Grape classes. We recommend the varieties listed on page 31.



Thomas Grapes

PEACHES

Here in the South the climate and soil work together to produce the finest Peaches grown anywhere. From your own garden you get the best Peaches, for the fruit becomes fully ripe on the tree. Peaches can be grown readily in small gardens just as well as in large commercial orchards.

On page 31 we list the varieties that experience has proved to be best adapted to general Southern planting. The area has been divided into four zones, and the approximate time of ripening is given. This plan will help you to select varieties suited to your own locality—for instance, Jewel Peach is adapted to central and southern Florida and tropical climates, and ripens the latter part of May.

GRAPES

The group of Muscadine Grapes is well and favorably known throughout the East and Southeast. For the Southeast, in particular, many sorts of the Bunch Grapes do not seem to be well adapted, but of those which are successful here we have long produced and distributed the following list:

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Flowers. Large, purplish fruit; sweet, excellent. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Scuppernong. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh excellent and juicy. August, September.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September.

MALE MUSCADINE. A valuable staminate variety chiefly recommended for planting with other Muscadines to fertilize their bloom and thus insure heavy and regular crops.

BUNCH GRAPES

Beacon. A strong grower whose fruits ripen early. Fruit black, of good quality, produced abundantly in large bunches.

Concord. An excellent variety that is well known and widely successful. Fruit large, blue-black; flesh sweet and tender.

Delaware. Small fruits of best quality; skin red or pink, and thin medium-sized bunches.

Diamond. A handsome white Grape equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier. Prolific, very thrifty.

Ives. A good grower; very productive. Bunches and fruits large. Very fine early black variety.

Niagara. Strong grower; prolific. Bunch and fruit large. A fine-quality greenish yellow Grape.

PEARS

Every home-garden should have a few Pear trees to supply luscious, juicy fruit for the table as well as dependable cooking varieties. In spring the trees are a cloud of white blossoms.

Carnes. See page 29.

Hood. Blight-resistant. Large, yellowish green fruit, with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

Le Conte. Large, pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. A dessert Pear. July.

Pineapple. Blight-resistant. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. In combination with the variety Hood it makes the best Pear orchard of which we know.

POMEGRANATES

Grown throughout the Lower South. Small trees, producing scarlet flowers and acid fruits used for drinks and jellies. For dry, well-drained soils.

Purple-seeded. Large; thin rind; juice-cells wine-colored; quality best.

Rhoda. Fruit large; rind thin and tough; juice-cells large; juice sweet and of fine flavor.

Sweet. This variety has large, sweet, juicy fruit and is one of the best of that group.

Wonderful. Large, late sort; fruit of good quality and highly colored.

PEACHES

Next to Citrus, the Peach is, perhaps, prized more highly than any other of the fruits in the South. Our Peach varieties have been very carefully chosen on the basis of every favorable quality possessed by this fancy fruit, and the selections below are adapted to various sections of the South as indicated.

Varieties below that are starred twice are available on both Peach and Plum understock. Varieties not starred, on Peach only.

ZONE I. Central and southern Florida; tropical countries.

ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.

ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening-time based on north Florida

****Angel.** (Zone I. June 20-30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Free.

Babcock. Small to medium; red with mild, non-acid, white flesh. Bears early. Fruits cling to tree even when ripe. Needs heavy pruning and thinning.

Belle of Georgia. (Zones III and IV. July 1-15.) Large; white with red cheek. Very showy. Prolific bearer. Widely planted. Free.

****Dorothy N.** (Zones I and II. July 5-15.) Seedling of Angel. Very handsome, large, of fine quality. A good bearer of nearly round, yellow-fleshed fruit. Free.

Elberta. (Zones III and IV. July 5-20.) Large; yellow, red-cheeked; finest quality. Most popular sort in the South. Good in west Florida and north.

****Florida Gem.** (Zones I, II, III, IV. July 1-10.) Fruit large, pointed, highly colored; flesh sweet and juicy. One of the best of the Honey strain. Free.

****Hall's Yellow.** (Zones I and II. June 15-25.) Large, nearly round; yellow with red; red at stone. Quality fine. Free.

****Jewel.** (Zones I and II. May 15-25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Free.

****Luttichau.** (Zone II. May 25-June 10.) Another special, and a fine market and table Peach. Large; greenish white, marked with red; juicy, finely flavored. Very excellent. Free.

Mayflower. (Zone III. May.) Medium to large; red, tender, juicy, highly flavored. Prolific. Cling.

Peen-to (Zone I. May 20-June 3). An odd-shaped Peach with light yellow flesh, rich and juicy with a slight bitter-almond flavor. A tropical Peach.

Suber. (Zone I and II. June.) A large cling stone Peach with firm, quite acid flesh. Vigorous, prolific trees.

Taber. (Zones I, II, III, IV. June 15-25.) Excellent canning Peach. Fruit very rich and juicy. Tree prolific. Cling.

****Waldo.** (Zones I and II. May 20-June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Free.

Yellow Cling. (Zone II. June-July.) A golden Peach with firm, sweet yellow flesh. A splendid canning Peach.

GUAVAS

Red Cattley and Yellow Chinese. Similar, except that the fruits are differently colored. Used for jellies and for preserving. Fine, dark evergreen foliage. Fruits 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across. Good in northern Florida and southward.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Of the summer to winter fruits cultivated in the South, few are more attractive than Japan Persimmons. The most valuable are included in our list. The fruits are medium to large, sweet, palatable and the trees should be in all fruit-gardens. Commercial plantings have been profitable, and the fruit-markets of the country have not yet been supplied. These fruits, used fresh, are delicious, and equally so in sherbets, creams, and other frozen mixtures.

Fuyugaki. One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin; light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best shipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red; flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollinating other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

Hachiya. Very large and showy; brilliant red skin; sweet, deep yellow flesh, astringent until ripe.

Okame. Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin; flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Midseason to late.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific, bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use.

Triumph. Medium size, tomato-shaped; skin red; flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

We can also furnish trees of Hyakume, Ormond, Taber's No. 23, Tamopan, and Tsuru varieties. Season, early to December.

PLUMS

In the Lower South some Japanese-native hybrid Plums are most successful. Of these, Excelsior, McRea and Terrell are outstanding. Not many of the other Plum types are successful fruiters in the Southern sections. Our list is selected from the best.

Excelsior. Introduced by Mr. Taber. See page 29.

McRea. Medium size; yellow, overwashed with red; crimson flesh, juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings; flesh greenish yellow, very juicy, and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above, and often aids materially in the production of heavy crops.

We can also furnish trees of Abundance, Burbank, Chabot, Kelsey, Red June, and Satsuma Plums.

BANANAS

A rapid-growing, large-leaved plant that is very decorative and produces quantities of fruit. Requires moist ground and an abundance of plant-food. Best grown in Florida on margins of lakes, banks of streams, and similar places.

Cavendish. Plants tender. Fine fruits.

Hart (Hart's Choice; Lady-Finger). A valuable sort; hardier than Cavendish.

Orinoco (Horse Banana). A strong grower, producing small bunches of fruits.

FLOWERING AND DECORATIVE PLANTS

Decorative plants have steadily increased in popularity during the past few years, and today play an important part in interior decorations. The conditions under which they must be grown are very trying, and success cannot be expected unless the plants used are particularly adapted for the purpose. The following list of plants contains many sorts selected with the idea of meeting these unfavorable conditions.

AGLAONEMA commutatum (Chinese Evergreen). Beautiful indoor plants with long, thick, green foliage, usually mottled lighter green. Very effective and attractive. A warm-climate plant.

ARALIA balfouriana. Upright-growing plant; rounded, coarsely toothed leaves, blotted white at margins. Grown in pots or outdoors in South Florida.

ARDISIA crenulata. Compact, evergreen shrub with thick, dark green foliage and bright red berries in winter. Resembles American holly but is very dwarf in habit of growth. Excellent for shady places and also as a pot-plant for Christmas.

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Most satisfactory for house conditions. Large, dark green leaves.

variegata. Leaves striped green and white.

BELOPERONE (Corsican Shrimp Plant). An unusually attractive flowering plant, suitable for pot-culture, also outdoor planting in the central and southern parts of Florida. It will grow to a height of 3½ feet, and has drooping racemes of cream and purple flowers, enclosed in rosy copper bracts. Blooms almost continuously.

longisepala. A very low, spreading variation of the above.

CLERODENDRUM thomsonae. A twining evergreen plant with long, ovate leaves and small flowers which have a white calyx and brilliant crimson tips. For pot-culture, except in the South.

DIEFFENBACHIA baumannii. Suitable for pot-culture indoors or can be grown in the open in South Florida. Leaves a foot or more in length, 3 to 4 inches wide, yellowish green spotted with white.

DRACÉNA godseffiana. A very attractive variety with smooth, glossy green leaves irregularly dotted with white. It stands house temperatures remarkably well.

Mme. Eugene Andre. This is one of the finest fancy varieties with heavy bronze pink foliage turning bright crimson at maturity. Easy to grow and a decidedly novel decoration.

Dracæna massangeana. This fine variety of *D. fragrans* has leaves up to 3 feet long and 4 inches across. Each leaf is decorated with a broad yellow stripe down the center. A choice variety.

sanderiana. Long leaves with broad margins of white.

ERANTHEMUM nervosum (*Dædalacanthus*; Blue Sage). A native in India, this compact, large-leaved plant grows 2 to 4 feet high. Deep blue flowers are borne on dense, bracted spikes. Thrives on light, rich soil with plenty of sun and water.

FICUS elastica (Rubber Plant). This variety has large, roundish oblong leaves. A very desirable house-plant.

nitida (retusa). An attractive thick-topped evergreen which will grow into a large tree in South Florida. The leaves are 2 to 4 inches long and rather broad. The small fruits are reddish yellow.

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). The well-known Gardenia of the South. Its dark, shiny foliage and white, sweet-scented flowers have made it a favorite for many years. Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

veitchii. This fine variety is the one used for greenhouse forcing. Its pure white, wax-like flowers are perfectly formed and it ranks in popularity with the camellia for boutonnieres.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. A very attractive, low-growing, well-branched evergreen shrub, with an abundance of oval, prickly dark green foliage and clusters of small, distinctive white flowers. Both foliage and flowers are shining and look as if varnished. Well suited to border uses and for individual specimens.

MARICA gracilis. This plant belongs to the Iris family. It grows in clumps or tufts, with dark green foliage that bends at the tips. The flower-stalks are like the leaves, and the flowers are produced from the edges, near the tips. Flowers white, blue and brownish within. Very interesting and valuable.

PANAMIGA (*Pilea involu rata*). A dainty new house-plant from South America, where it grows in the tropical woods. It has metallic green leaves changing from olive-green to purplish bronze, crinkled and hairy. Fine lacy flowers are borne at the ends of the branchlets and partly cover the upper leaves. Grows in light soil and prefers shade.

PANDANUS veitchi. One of the finest decorative plants, with sword-like, sharp-pointed, green foliage; striped with creamy white.

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia (Baby Rubber Plant). A popular indoor plant. Compact, with leathery, dark green, oval leaves.

sandersi. Closely resembling *Obtusifolia* but with attractively striped leaves.

POINSETTIAS are among the most colorful subjects for use as Christmas decorations.

SAINTPAULIA, Blue Boy (African Violet). Satisfactory as a pot-plant, in window-boxes, or in the open if planted in shady spots. Deep violet. Hardy in south Florida.

SANSEVIERIA laurenti. Creamy yellow markings or bands along the leaf-margins. **parva**. A dwarf type having very narrow green leaves with cross-wise bandings of a darker green.

zeylanica. Leaves sword-shaped, dimly variegated with transverse bands of dark green and grayish white. Sansevierias are probably better adapted for growing indoors than any other plant.

SERISSA foetida variegata. A low, much-branched border or bedding shrub with clusters of dark green, yellow-margined leaves placed thickly along its many branches. Its white, star-shaped flowers stand out from its stems and foliage prominently. May be grown into very unusual specimens.

grandiflora. Similar to Variegata in growth habit, but much larger and with leaves of solid green.



Reading from left to right: Pandanus veitchi, Kumquat, Dracæna massangeana, Dracæna godseffiana, Saintpaulia Blue Boy, Phœnix roebelini, Aglaonema commutatum (Chinese Evergreen), Dracæna, Mme. Eugène Andre, Dieffenbachia baumannii

VINES

VINES are just about the most satisfactory group of plants one can plant anywhere and are especially important in the South because of the number of different vines which will do well here.

Flowering vines provide a maximum of beauty with a minimum of ground space. With a small space for the plant to start one can quickly cover unattractive walls, fences, trellises or dead trees with beautiful bloom held against a background of cooling green.

Try *Ficus repens* for a permanent cover for walls. It is close and clinging and easy to keep trimmed.

ALLAMANDA williamsii. Evergreen climbing plant bearing golden yellow trumpet shaped flowers with reddish brown throats. Adapted to Central and South Florida.

BIGNONIA chamberlaini. Evergreen. Bright yellow flowers in early spring.

radicans (Trumpet Vine). Leaves dark green. Flowers brilliant orange in summer. Very hardy.

speciosa. Evergreen. Glossy leaves and large, lavender-blue flowers in clusters.

venusta (Flame Vine). Evergreen. Profusion of bright reddish orange flowers. Very showy. Tender.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra sanderiana. Evergreen. Vigorous grower; large masses of purple flowers.

Barbara Karst. A very vigorous new hybrid. Much the same color as Crimson Lake but branches more readily and has larger flower bracts. Blooms appear along the entire branch. Makes a perfect bush without staking.

Crimson Lake. A most striking variety with bright crimson flowers. Tender.

Prætoria. A sport of Crimson Lake. Flowers orange-yellow.

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig). Finest for covering buildings and walls.

HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A beautiful, strong-growing vine with showy scarlet flowers.

White (*Lonicera japonica*). A rapid-growing evergreen vine; stems slender, leaves dark green. The sweet-scented flowers are white, changing to yellow.

JASMINUM gracillimum. Climbing. Leaves to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Fragrant white flowers 1 inch or more across.

grandiflorum (Spanish Jasmine). Nearly erect, with vine-like branches and bright green leaves. The clusters of large, fragrant white flowers are often tinged with pink on the outside. An almost continuous bloomer.

illicifolium. A rapid-growing evergreen vine with handsome foliage and white, star-shaped flowers. Very desirable.

pubescens. Evergreen vine or scrambling shrub with attractive foliage and showy, white, star-shaped flowers. May also be grown in shrub form. Hardy.

simplicifolium (Wax Jasmine). Evergreen. Beautiful, dark green, waxy leaves and white, star-shaped flowers. Can be pruned and grown as a shrub. Makes a splendid hedge.

PANDOREA jasminoides. Foliage dark green. Flowers trumpet-shaped, white suffused with pink.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. Evergreen. Dark, shiny leaves and fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy.

WISTERIA, Purple. Strong, hardy, deciduous vine. Flowers in large clusters in spring. **White.** Produces large clusters of delicately scented white flowers.

YELLOW JESSAMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A slender, rapid-growing evergreen vine. Flowers yellow, fragrant, produced in profusion during the spring months.



Bignonia venusta



Wisteria, Purple

BAMBOOS

There are no more beautiful plants than the Bamboos. The long, willowy canes and fine foliage give a delicate, pleasing effect. Under suitable climatic conditions they will grow on very poor soil, if well supplied with plant-food. Good drainage they should have, and moisture in abundance.

Arundinaria japonica (*Bambusa metake*). Hardiest Bamboo, quickly growing 15 feet high. Large, handsome foliage. Spreads rapidly.

Bambusa argentea. Vigorous grower for hedges and screens. Handsome foliage and canes which will grow 25 feet.

Bambusa argentea striata. A similar variety with green canes, striped with yellow near the base. The leaves are also variegated with whitish stripes.

Bambusa disticha. A very handsome clump Bamboo, with fern-like leaves rarely taller than 15 feet.

Bambusa verticillata. Upright clump Bamboo, with yellow and green striped canes about 30 feet high.

Phyllostachys aurea (*Bambusa aurea*). Rapidly spreading, very hardy Bamboo, with bright yellow canes. Very graceful.



Plant and cane of Bambusa argentea striata

Bambusa verticillata

Bambusa disticha



ROSES

YEARS of experience have convinced us that not every Rose will do well in Southern gardens; therefore the Roses we list are varieties which have succeeded here, and, except for a few patented varieties, Glen Saint Mary Roses are Florida grown and are priced to fit with Southern conditions.

To comply with popular demand we have added a few of the new patented Roses, and as these are priced by the introducers we have no control over the prices asked. We hope you like the ones we have selected.

Abbreviations after listed varieties refer to class or type: T., Tea; HT., Hybrid Tea; CHT., Climbing Hybrid Tea; CT., Climbing Tea; HP., Hybrid Perpetual; HG., Hybrid Gigantea; N., Noisette; Ben., Bengal; Poly., Polyantha; HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana.

Editor McFarland. The finest dark pink Rose. Perfect form and long lasting. Splendid healthy plant.

Else Poulsen. Poly. Large clusters of semi-double, bright pink flowers, moderately fragrant, and very lasting. A continuous bloomer, even through the intense heat of a Southern summer.

Hilda. HT. A two-toned pink Rose of fine form and large size. A very satisfactory summer Rose.

Mabelle Stearns. H. Setigera. Patent No. 297. A *Rosa seti era* hybrid by Horvath. This exquisite peach-blossom-pink Rose is, without doubt, the dooryard Rose par excellence. The flower is fully double, with fifty to sixty sharply recurving petals, pale silvery pink on the outside, shading deeper toward the center. A continuous bloomer, and delightfully fragrant. The bush is low and wide-spreading, to 5 or 6 feet. The foliage is small, dark green and very thick. This mat-like appearance makes it perfect for borders and ground-covers, as well as for group planting and single specimens in the flower border. The present supply is limited.

Exclusive distribution for Florida and Southern Georgia by Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company.

Minnie Francis. T. Deep pink, very open flowers. Strong grower.

Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Immense globular flowers of silvery pink on a strong dependable plant. Fragrant. The famous street Rose in Portland, Ore.

Mme. Lombard. T. Strongest-growing pink in our collection. Clear light pink to deeper tint. Can be grown in tree-form.

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. Lovely shell-pink. Vigorous grower.

Mrs. R. M. Finch. Poly. Fine flowers of rosy pink, paling lighter, borne in large clusters. Vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. Fine for shrubby plantings and hedges.

Pink Killarney. HT. Large, almost single, delicate pink blooms, opening wide.

Pink Maman Cochet. T. Nicely formed buds and flowers of pale pink, deeper at center. Fine for cutting.

Radiance. HT. Blooms continuously.

Salmon Spray. Poly. Huge clusters of large, salmon-pink flowers.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

PINK BUSH ROSES

Antoine Rivoire. HT. Delicate silvery pink shading to peach in center. Flowers medium size, double. Bush seldom mildews and is free bloomer in spring and fall.

Baby Rambler. Poly. Dwarf pink cluster Rose. For hedges and borders.

Betty Uprichard. HT. One of our finest pink Roses. Tapering buds, opening into beautiful two-toned flowers with upper side of petals light pink and deep rose-pink underneath. A strong grower and disease-resistant. It has bloomed in our test garden all summer.

Cecile Brunner. Poly. The little Sweetheart Rose has exquisite pink buds that open to graceful double flowers of light pink with yellow bases. A grand little Rose.

Columbia. HT. Beautiful, long buds, opening into unusually large, full flowers that are very lasting, intensely fragrant, and glistening rose-pink. Disease-resistant.

Dainty Bess. HT. Distinctly different type. Flower 3½ to 4 inches across, single, broad-petaled, with crinkled edges, delicate rose-pink. The prominent stamens remind one of Cherokee.

Duchesse de Brabant. T. Fine old pink variety well known by everyone.

CRIMSON GLORY
Patent No. 105



PINK CLIMBING ROSES

- Anemone** (Pink Cherokee). Attractive hybrid of white Cherokee.
- Belle of Portugal**. HG. Extremely large flowers of lovely pink tinged with salmon.
- Ednah Thomas**. CHT. Large double flowers of salmon-rose flushed orange. Fragrant. Continuous bloom.
- Climbing Pink Killarney**. CHT.
- Climbing Pink Maman Cochet**. CT.
- Climbing Pink Radiance**. CHT.

RED BUSH ROSES

- Ami Quinard**. HT. A lovely deep, rich velvety crimson-maroon, introduced to America in 1930. Blooms of medium size, fragrant, lasting for several days. Plant vigorous and blooms freely.
- Black Prince**. HP. Produces large, dark crimson flowers, nearly black at times. Very strong grower.
- Charlotte Armstrong**. HT. Patent No. 455. An All-America Selection, this lovely Rose opens long, slender buds of brilliant red in cool weather and cherry to cerise in hot weather. The long-stemmed blooms open slowly and last for several days, which makes it ideal for cutting. The bush is a strong grower, with disease-resistant foliage.
- Christopher Stone**. HT. Great big loose blooms of rich crimson-scarlet are borne continuously on a splendid healthy plant. The flowers are deliciously fragrant. One of the best of the new Roses.
- Crimson Glory**. HT. Plant Patent No. 105. Splendidly formed flowers of rich scarlet-crimson with a fine velvety nap and deep black shadows on the inner petals. Wonderfully fragrant. In a race with Etoile de Hollande for top honors. A steady bloomer.

RED BUSH ROSES, continued

- Donald Prior**. Floribunda. Patent No. 377. This beautiful Rose is one of the most satisfactory of the Floribunda type we have ever grown. It has been tested here at Glen Saint Mary over a period of three years and, in spite of floods and droughts, it goes on blooming through the long hot summers. The immense clusters of deep red, semi-double flowers have a velvety sheen and texture. In addition to the regular bursts of bloom in large clusters, Donald Prior has an interesting habit of sending out individual flowers all over the bush, so that we may truly say it is "never out of bloom."
- Etoile de France**. HT. A truly excellent Rose. Large, very fragrant crimson flowers.
- Etoile de Hollande**. HT. The best red Rose we know. It has distinguished itself by blooming every day all summer in our test-garden under a blistering sun, and later through a prolonged rainy season. It had no shade and its gorgeous color never faded.
- Gruss an Teplitz**. Startling red, sweet-scented blooms.
- Hadley**. HT. An old favorite crimson-red Rose with unforgettable fragrance.
- Heart's Desire**. HT. Patent No. 501. This year we are listing another All-America winner, Heart's Desire. The beautiful deep red bloom is very close to Rose perfection. The long buds open to wide-petaled, firm-textured flowers that are exquisitely fragrant and do not fade. The plants are vigorous, with disease-resistant foliage.
- His Majesty**. HT. One of the newer Roses. Blooms of good size, fragrant, dark crimson, deepening toward edges. Abundant bloomer. Good stems and growth habit.
- Kirsten Poulsen**. Poly. Bright scarlet, single, slightly fragrant blooms borne in clusters on long stems. It is a vigorous, bushy grower, very hardy, and blooms all season.
- Louis Philippe**. Ben. Good dark red shrub Rose. Continuous bloomer.
- Red-Letter Day**. HT. A brilliant scarlet, nearly single Rose that quickly opens flat. Satisfactory grower and makes beautiful mass effect in the garden.
- Red Radiance**. HT. Deep rose-red. Lasts well. Fine for cutting.
- Vaterland**. HT. Bud and flower large, opening full, double; handsome dark red with coppery reflexes. Foliage bronze and quite disease-resistant. Continuous bloomer all season. A thoroughly fine Rose.
- World's Fair**. Floribunda. Patent No. 362. One of the largest-flowered of the Floribundas, this was the official Rose of the great New York World's Fair. The flowers are rich, velvety scarlet shading to deep maroon. An almost continuous bloomer, the bush is vigorous and exceptionally hardy. Fine both for garden display and for cutting. By long and thorough test, this beautiful Rose has been proved particularly well adapted to Florida conditions.

RED CLIMBING ROSES

- Climbing Etoile de Hollande**. CHT. A strong climbing form of the famous bush Rose.
- Climbing Red Radiance**. CHT. Vigorous, climbing sport of Red Radiance.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber**. HW. Startling brilliant scarlet blooms which seldom fade. Profuse bloomer in spring. Fine for covering fences and walls.
- Ramona** (Red Cherokee). Excellent companion for white Cherokee.
- Red Baby Rambler**. Poly. Small semi-double flowers in large clusters. Continuous bloom.
- Reine Marie Henriette**. CT. One of best red climbers we know. Bright red, pointed buds of good size. A vigorous grower.

WORLD'S FAIR
Patent No. 362



DONALD
PRIOR

Patent No. 377



CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG
Patent No. 455

TALISMAN

© ECLIPSE
Patent No. 172

HEART'S DESIRE
Patent No. 501

YELLOW BUSH ROSES

Yellow, Copper- and Orange-Tinted

Alexander Hill Gray. T. Pale lemon-yellow, darker toward center; well-formed and fragrant. Growth moderate; continuous bloomer. Disease-resistant.

Eclipse. HT. Plant Patent No. 172. Streamlined buds of golden yellow and nicely formed double flowers of the same golden color. A splendid bloomer. Tall healthy plants.

Golden Ophelia. HT. Bud and bloom medium size, golden yellow in center, paling toward outer petals; delicately fragrant. Long, strong stems. One of the best yellows for the South.

Isabella Sprunt. T. Related to Safrano. Popular since 1863. Produces large, pale yellow blooms very freely and continuously.

Lady Hillington. T. Has slender, pointed buds and exquisitely cupped flowers of apricot-yellow. Upright habit. Disease-resistant. Free, continuous bloomer. One of the best.

Luxembourg. HT. An extremely satisfactory Hybrid Tea Rose for Southern gardens. The flowers are rich apricot-yellow, shaded with copper, and lighter yellow at the tips of the petals.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. Buff buds open to fully double flowers of yellow and pink. The plants are dwarf and are very free with their lovely blooms. An ideal boutonniere Rose.

Roslyn. HT. Very large, ruffled flowers of a rich yellow which does not fade in the sun. Blooms well throughout the summer.

Safrano. T. Well known and liked. Saffron and apricot buds and semi-double flowers. Disease-resistant.

Sunburst. HT. Another fine Rose for the South. Medium-sized, long-pointed buds open to double and full cupped blooms of clear yellow, with golden orange tints in center. Spreading; almost thornless.

Talisman. HT. Presents unusual combination of orange and copper tones, suffused with pink. Truly multicolored. Flowers are high centered, double, and quite fragrant. Does best in partial shade in this latitude.

YELLOW CLIMBING ROSES

Banksia Lutea. Unique. In spring the drooping branches are covered with tiny fragrant rosettes.

Chromatella (Cloth of Gold). N. Large, full, creamy yellow flowers with darker centers. Beautiful. Strong growth.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. CT. Most satisfactory climbing yellow Rose in the South.

Fortune's Double Yellow. N. Semi-double, orange-yellow flowers flaked with red, borne along the stems; June-July.

Marechal Niel. N. Deservedly famous old-timer. Full yellow flowers. Sturdy plant.

Mermaid. H.Brac. Flowers 5 to 6 inches across, single, open, fragrant, pale creamy yellow, with amber stamens. Foliage deep green. Disease-resistant. Strong grower; profuse bloomer in fall, fair in summer.

GENERAL ROSE INFORMATION

PLANTING ROSES

The planting season in the South is from December 1, or as soon as the plants are dormant, through the winter and spring months to about April 15. When the plants are received, it is well to set them in buckets of water overnight, if they have been delayed in transit, or bury them completely for a day or two in moist soil. They are already pruned for planting, but any broken roots should be trimmed off. Our grafted plants should be set same depth as grown, indicated by soil-marks.

Space them 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Spread the roots out carefully, fill in with good soil mixed with bonemeal, pack the earth tight about the roots, leave a basin, and water well.

SOILS and PREPARATION

Soils in the South are variable, perhaps in some districts more so than in other parts of the country; hence it is difficult to lay down general rules for soil-preparation. Locations under the shade of trees, or where the ground is filled with tree-roots, should be avoided. Wet soils should be drained. The Rose delights in a moist soil, but standing water or a soil completely filled with water for a period of time is certain to prove harmful. Clay lands need little preparation, except to enrich them and make them less compact and more friable. The addition of 2 to 3 inches of peat moss, good muck, or woods-mold will help greatly. These can be spread over the surface and spaded in. Stable manure, well rotted, is also good. Sandy soils can be improved by adding clay wherever possible and with it peat moss, woods-mold, or stable manure. Closely planted beds may be prepared by digging out 15 inches deep, and filling in with 4 to 6 inches of good clay and finishing off with 9 inches of a well-mixed soil, and one to two pounds of bonemeal for each plant. It is best to make up the beds two to three weeks before planting.

FERTILIZING and CARE

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting will take care of the fertilizing problem for some time, but as Roses are gross feeders, it is necessary to keep them supplied with an abundance of plant-food.

WHITE BUSH ROSES

Caledonia. HT. Creamy white buds opening to beautiful snowy flowers. Plants bloom over a long period. 25 petals.

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. Fine white, sometimes called White American Beauty.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. T. Free and regular bloomer from early to late. Pure white, on long stems. One of the most satisfactory Southern sorts.

Marie van Houtte. T. The general color is white, but tinted at center with pale lemon and on outer petals with pink.

Snowbird. HT. Lovely white buds opening to a medium-sized double bloom of snow-white with a creamy center. Delicious fragrance. Continuous bloom on a healthy plant.

White Killarney. HT. Long-pointed buds and semi-double, open flowers.

White Maman Cochet. T. Closely resembles Pink Maman Cochet in all but color. Excellent for cutting. White, tinted pink on outer petals, pale yellow centers.

WHITE CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing White Maman Cochet. CT. Same as bush type, except growth habit.

Cherokee. Rampant-climbing, single, pure white Rose with prominent yellow stamens. Valuable for covering fences and dwellings during the entire season. Spring bloomer.

Devoniensis. CT. Probably the strongest-growing Tea in our collection. Creamy white, with delicately shaded pink center. Long lived and most satisfactory.

Lamarque. N. Free-flowering, climbing white Rose with tint of pale yellow. Very fragrant blooms in clusters.

MINIATURE ROSES

For edging Rose-beds and rock-gardens and as pot-plants these little Roses are unsurpassed.

Oakington Ruby. A sport of *R. Rouletti* with flowers of ruby-crimson surrounding a white eye.

Rosa Rouletti. This toy Rose is one of the old Lawrenceanas popular a century and a half ago. Plant them in enriched soil and they will remain only a few inches tall and produce crops of tiny pink double flowers all season.

Stable manure may be used, liberally scattered on the surface as a mulch, and good, well-balanced commercial fertilizer may also be used from time to time. A mulch of 3 to 4 inches of leaves or partly rotted leaves and leaf-mold is excellent during the summer. In dry weather water freely.

Tea Roses do not require very severe pruning. Prune in September and October for fall and winter bloom; in late February and March for the spring crop of flowers. Thin out small and poorly developed wood. Cut Hybrid Perpetuals severely, leaving only 3 to 4 inches of the old canes. Climbers should be pruned sparingly.

Shoots sometimes come up from the stock below the graft union and take the food-supply to such an extent that they destroy the Rose top. The leaves on these shoots generally have seven leaflets and are quite different in appearance. They should be removed by digging down to the point of union with the stem and cutting them off smooth and clean.

PESTS and DISEASES

All common Rose diseases and insects can be controlled with Tri-Ogen, which is put out by Rose Manufacturing Co., Beacon, N. Y. We have found it very effective if used according to directions.

Black-spot appears as irregular dark areas on leaves and stems.

Affected leaves turn yellow and drop off.

The treatment for Black-spot that has been most commonly used is Bordeaux, applied every week or ten days. It discolors the foliage somewhat but is perhaps the cheapest spray for fungous diseases that is effective.

Massey Dust, sometimes called Combination Dust or "9-1-1," can also be used for general clean-up if preferred. Whether spray or dust is used, be sure to reach the underside of leaves as well as top. Because this is easier to do with a spray, many growers prefer it.

Important. Both dusts and sprays should be applied before rains insofar as possible if maximum results are to be obtained. Dusting should be done in early morning or evening when the air is most likely to be still.

Prevention of Rose-Troubles is Better Than Cure. Protect the bush before disease reaches it!

DAYLILIES



A choice new seedling Daylily, SWAN

border or in the shrub planting. You can find a place for *Hemerocallis* in your foundation planting, or you can use them in great borders in your garden or as accents with other perennials.

Why not give a little thought when planting Daylilies so that you can have a wide range of color and an extended period of bloom? Our list of plants is truly representative of the best kinds obtainable.

*The varieties marked with an asterisk are deciduous

OUR LATEST DAYLILY INTRODUCTION

Kanapaha. (Watkins.) The latest, and in his own words, the best of the Daylilies originated by John V. Watkins, heads our list. The blooms of clear cardinal-red are distinctive in that all of the segments are self-colored. There is no eye zone of deeper tone and there is no midrib of lighter value. Kanapaha blooms a month before closely comparable varieties that grow in the Daylily Display Garden at the University of Florida.

Amaryllis. (Betscher.) A fragrant flower of deep rich golden yellow with broad, heavy-textured petals that are barely separated. A long blooming season, midseason to late.

Bagdad.* (Stout.) The large flower—a rich combination of orange, coppery red and brown—is very handsome. Blooms profusely, sometimes over a three-months' period. In Florida this variety is exceptionally vigorous and is heartily recommended.

Bijou.* (Stout.) A branched and spreading hybrid of Multiflora parentage. The small flowers, borne in clusters, are orange overcast with a fulvous red. Late.

Boutonniere.* (Stout.) Distinctly small and late. The overlapping petals are a pale rosy peach with a lighter midrib; sepals almost clear yellow. Combines well with late asters and chrysanthemums. Illustration on page 39.

Cinnabar. (Stout.) Medium-sized, fragrant flowers with recurring rosy brown petals sprinkled with cinnamon; throat of clear glistening yellow. Midseason. Illustrated on page 39.

Dauntless. (Stout.) Large, fragrant flower with broad, overlapping petals of pale cadmium-yellow with a faint fulvous flush on each petal. The throat is tinted green, making a color harmony that is unusually lovely. Midseason.

E. A. Bowles.* (Perry.) A very beautiful flower, blending pale gold with deeper shades to a reddish orange. The petals are very narrow, pointed, and wide apart, giving the flower a star-shaped appearance. Early.

Emily Hume. (Hume.) Selected for the excellence of its behavior under Florida conditions. The variety is characterized by a heavy fibrous root system, extreme robustness, evergreen foliage, and tall, branching scapes. The orange-yellow flowers have petals that are twisted, curled, pinched at the tips, making them most decorative in the garden or as cut-flowers for daytime arrangements.

George Yeld.* (Perry.) Flowers large and open with petals of a pale fulvous coloring; throat and sepals gold. Very lovely. Midseason.

Goldeni. (Betscher.) A narrow-leaved, semi-dwarf sort with shining deep orange flowers. Midseason.

Hyperion.* (Mead.) Very large, heavily fragrant flowers of a pale, luminous canary-yellow. Petals are broad and crinkled. The loveliest of the light yellows. Midseason.

J. A. Crawford. (Betscher.) Very tall bloom-stalks with handsome, wide-open flowers of a clear shade of light yellow, deepening in the throat. A strong grower with a long blooming period.

FEW perennials are more adaptable to Florida gardens than are the modern Daylilies. Not only their brilliant coloring, but their fragrance, their unusual hardiness and their long blooming period make them indispensable for garden use. In recent years, enthusiastic growers have developed new strains which vary in color from palest yellow to deep vermilion.

Set the plants at least 2 feet apart. They can be grown with ease in full sun or partial shade, with the exception of those having red tones. These varieties have much better and more typical color when grown in partial shade. Daylilies are not particular as to soil, provided that it is well-drained. Like most plants, they benefit from occasional feedings of fertilizer, but need very little care.

Plants vary in height, in color and in blooming season and can be used in many ways. They are at home in the perennial

Linda.* (Stout.) The fluted golden petals are flecked with cinnamon, contrasting with the creamy yellow sepals. The throat is shaded rose, giving a bicolor effect. A very beautiful variety. Midseason.

Midas.* (Stout.) Tall stalks bearing flowers of a clear, uniform, glowing orange. Rather early.

Mikado. (Stout.) This has long reigned as one of the top-ranking varieties the country over, and here in Florida it has firmly entrenched itself as a garden favorite. The great maroon eye zone that marks the center of the orange flower makes Mikado outstanding in the genus *Hemerocallis*.

Minor.* A dwarf, grass-leaved species with clear, light yellow blooms. Fine for low borders and rock-gardens. Early.

Modesty. (Betscher.) Tall-growing, blooming in May and often again in late July and August. The cup-shaped flowers are fragrant and of a delicate, often transparent, texture. The reflexed petals are the palest lemon-yellow.

Mrs. A. H. Austin.* (Betscher.) Flowers of a deep, clear orange. One of the best of that color. Midseason.

Mrs. John J. Tigert.* (Watkins.) This Daylily received "First Class Certificate" at the National Daylily Show in Orlando, Florida, April 18 and 19, 1940. For description see inside back cover.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. (Betscher.) The spreading, recurving flowers are a light shining yellow. Fragrant. Midseason.

Pale Moon.* (Cleveland.) A sturdy, tall-growing variety of excellent form that bears flowers of the palest lemon. Although this Daylily falls into an already overcrowded class of midseason yellows, it has a host of admirers.

Parthenope. (Müller.) An Old-World variety that has been seen in gardens for almost forty years. Tall, upstanding, well-branched stalks, with attractive evergreen foliage, this Daylily is a must with those who admire the rich orange-yellows. Midseason.

Patricia. (Stout.) A large, fragrant flower of pale, clear yellow with greenish throat and wide overlapping petals. Sun-resistant and good evenings. Dr. Stout says of it, "I evaluate Patricia as of the best of the present named yellow Daylilies." Midseason.

Semperflorens. (Van Tubergen.) This European Daylily is of year-round value in Florida gardens because of its evergreen foliage and long blooming period. Flower-stalks are widely branched, carrying many trumpet-shaped blooms of deep yellow. A. M., R. H. S.

Serenade.* (Stout.) A delicately tinted flower of harmonious pastel yellows and pinks. The petals are fluted and slightly twisted. This Daylily is particularly pleasing in combination with other spring garden flowers. May, June.

Sir Michael Foster. (Müller.) Strong-growing with tall flower-stems, bearing sweet-scented funnel-shaped flowers which are spreading but not strongly reflexed. The clear yellow petals are large and fluted, while the sepals are smooth and of a deeper yellow. May through July.

Soudan. (Stout.) The flower, of a rich, glistening yellow, is of the full, recurved lily type, with broad, fluted and overlapping petals. A fine summer bloomer.

FOR FLORIDA GARDENS

Summer Multiflora Hybrids.* (Stout.) Clusters of small, clear orange flowers on heavily branched scapes. Long blooming period. Fine for mixed flower arrangements.

Swan. (Watkins.) The name for this hybrid was suggested by the unusually graceful form of the huge flowers that are produced in May. Utterly distinctive when well grown, with afternoon shade, this variety is certain to please the most discriminating gardeners. The heavy, broadly arching petals are cavalry yellow in color.

Vesta. (Stout.) Firm-textured flowers of glistening orange-yellow with a trace of fulvous in the mid-zone. Petals are broad and overlapping. Midseason.

Vulcan. (Stout.) A hybrid of most unusual and striking color. The flower is a beautiful shade of deep maroon with a golden brown midrib, and orange throat. The petals are pointed while the sepals are deeply recurving. Midseason to late. Very limited quantity.

Wau-Bun. (Stout.) One of the loveliest of the Daylilies, the name meaning early morn with its rising sun. The plant, which is semi-dwarf, with evergreen foliage, is a mid-season bloomer. Its flowers, which have an unusually attractive formation, are large with stiffly recurving sepals. The petals are broad and spreading, the outer half being folded backward along the midrib. There is a decided twist at the end of the petals, which gives the flower, of light cadmium-yellow, a distinctly individual appearance.

Welaka. (Watkins.) Blooms very freely borne in May, are of good substance and distinctly crepe-like and rippled in texture. The broadly spatulate petals give the flowers a full form that appeals to most gardeners. The throat color—Mandarin orange—fades to the attractive rosy fulvous tone of the outer segments.

Woodlot Gold. (Cleveland.) A large fragrant flower of brilliant orange-yellow. The fluted petals are widely separated and have a prominent midrib. Very long blooming season.

OLD VARIETIES AND SPECIES

* Apricot. Deep yellow.	* Middendorfii. Medium yellow.
Aurantiaca. Reddish orange.	* Ophir. Golden yellow; trumpet shaped.
Aureole. Golden.	
* Cressida. Deep reddish orange with fulvous band.	* Orangeman. Deep orange.
* Dumortieri. Cadmium-yellow.	* Sovereign. Light yellow.
Florham. Soft yellow.	* Thunbergi. Buttercup-yellow.
* Fulva. Rusty orange-red.	Clumps
* Kwanso. Double orange-copper.	Small, 4 to 5-in. diam.
* Margaret Perry. Fulvous red; orange throat.	Medium, 5 to 7-in. diam.
	Large, 7 to 10-in. diam.



CINNABAR



SERENADE



BOUTONNIERE

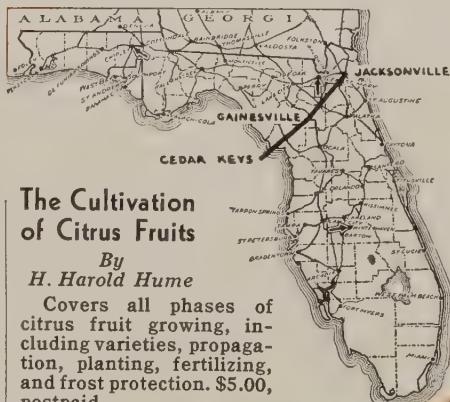
CITRUS FRUITS



TEMPLE ORANGE.

See page 42

Our SPECIAL CITRUS CATALOGUE, profusely illustrated, contains a detailed description of each of the varieties we grow at our Winter Haven nurseries, as well as much additional information of value to the prospective citrus planter. Write us at Winter Haven, Fla., for a copy of this interesting booklet.



The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits

By
H. Harold Hume

Covers all phases of citrus fruit growing, including varieties, propagation, planting, fertilizing, and frost protection. \$5.00, postpaid.

CITRUS FRUITS GROWN AT OUR WINTER HAVEN NURSERIES

ORANGE: Hamlin, King, Jaffa, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Lue Gim Gong, Temple, Tangerine, Glen Improved Navel, and Valencia.

GRAPEFRUIT: Duncan, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Foster Pink, Thompson Pink, Glenred Seedless, and Triumph.

LEMON: Harvey, Meyer, Ponderosa, and Villa Franca.

LIME: Tahiti (Persian), Lakeland.

KUMQUAT: Marumi, Meiwa, and Nagami.

TANGELO: Thornton, Orlando, Minneola, and Seminole.

MISCELLANEOUS: Eustis Limequat, Mandarin, and Calamondin.

For the convenience of our Central and South Florida customers, we maintain a citrus sales office in Winter Haven, located in the American National Bank Building. This office is in charge of experienced citrus men, whose services are available without charge. We urge our customers to take their citrus planting problems to these experts for solution.

Our Winter Haven nurseries are located on high, well-protected land, seven miles east of Winter Haven, near the small town of Dundee, which is our shipping point. We also maintain a field office there. These are the largest citrus nurseries in the world and a cordial invitation is extended to visitors.

IN FLORIDA, citrus fruits lead all others in importance. While the chief producing areas for commercial growing are located in the central and southern parts of the state, citrus fruits can be successfully grown both commercially and for home use in all parts of the state where soil and drainage conditions permit.

The selection of varieties and rootstocks is of prime importance, and BEFORE ORDERING WE URGE THAT YOU READ AND CAREFULLY FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

By so doing you will avoid delays in the handling of your orders and greatly improve your chances of making your plantings a complete success.

On the map of Florida, at left, we have drawn a line from Jacksonville in a southwesterly direction through Gainesville to Cedar Keys on the Gulf of Mexico. If you live north or west of that line and wish to plant citrus trees, please make your selection from page 41 and send your order direct to our main office at Glen Saint Mary, Fla., where we grow trees budded on Citrus trifoliata rootstock, suitable only for soil and climatic conditions in Northwest Florida and the Gulf Coast states.

If you live south or east of the line, make your selection from varieties listed in first column and send your order direct to our office at Winter Haven, Fla., where we grow trees budded on rootstocks suitable only for the southern and eastern sections of Florida.



TANGERINE

CITRUS FRUITS AT GLEN SAINT MARY ON CITRUS TRIFOLIATA STOCK

ORANGES

Hamlin. An excellent, extra-early sweet Orange of fine quality; very juicy and delicious.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, fine, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Parson Brown. An old, fine, early variety of high quality and medium size. Cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

SATSUMAS. We have three distinct varieties of this Mandarin type, extra-early, hardy Orange. Fruits are medium to large, orange to deep orange in color, sweet, and highly flavored.

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges.

Satsuma Silverhill. Tree is an upright grower, apparently harder than Owari. Fruit similar to the latter, holding on trees perhaps a little longer in good condition.

Satsuma Kawano Wase. Tree and fruit similar to Owari. Fruit two weeks earlier, ripening before coloring. Smooth, thin rind; very little "rag."

Temple. The very highest of Citrus-Fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young.

ORANGES, continued

Tangerine (Dancy). A "kid-glove" Orange of medium size, deep orange color, and rich, spicy flavor. Trees upright, dense, heavy bearing.

Valencia. (Late.) Tree a strong grower, a fine, early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color; finest quality.

Thompson Navel. Fruit of medium size, rind very smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and of firm texture; splendid color and of excellent quality. Ripens early.

Washington Navel. A very large, mid-season Orange of excellent quality, and a good bearer on *C. trifoliata* stock. It should be included in home orchards.

KUMQUATS

Marumi. Tree dwarf, compact, globular. Foliage small, thickly placed. Fruit $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long, round; golden yellow; rind thin; sweet, well flavored; juice and pulp aromatic. Ornamental.

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliated and handsome. Fruit about 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the best.

Marsh Seedless. A practically seedless variety which can be held on the trees very late. Fine-quality fruit with smooth yellow skin. It bears heavy and regular crops.

OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

Meyer Lemon. Perhaps the hardest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.

Calamondin. A small Citrus Fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink.

Eustis Limequat. New, attractive, acid Citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami kumquat. Tree is vigorous, producing quickly fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color.

Glen Citrangeedin. A hybrid between the Willits citrange and the calamondin. Very hardy; has withstood temperatures as low as 12 degrees F. without serious injury. Fruit small, resembles calamondin; excellent for making a drink which can scarcely be distinguished from limeade. Hardy.

TUBBED AND POTTED CITRUS

Calamondin, Kumquat, Limequat, Lemon, Tangerine, and other decorative types are available in tubs and pots, fully established, ready to beautify the porch, patio, or lawn. They may be easily moved from place to place, and, if necessary, taken inside during the winter. Many people prefer to buy trees this way, already grown and fruited, for regular planting around their grounds—a great time-saver!

If Your Plants Get Diseases (They Do Sometimes)

Send representative samples, carefully packed, to your State Agricultural Experiment Station for their expert diagnosis and suggestions for cure. Be sure to tell them everything you know about the trouble, and what, if anything, you have already done for it. This service is free in most cases. SOIL SAMPLES that you want tested for pH may also be sent if you are in doubt as to the proper location for special plants such as Azaleas, Roses, Hollies, and Citrus Trees.



PINK
GRAPEFRUIT

TEMPLE ORANGE

A "fancy" Orange of the highest quality which should be in every home orchard where round Oranges can be grown. The fruits are large, with a deep orange skin which separates easily from the pulp and can be sold as one of the so-called "Kid Glove" Oranges. The pulp is free from "rag," very juicy, with a delicious, spicy, rich vinous flavor. There are about 20 seeds. The tree is a vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young. See illustration in color on page 40.



OWARI SATSUMA

About 1885 we secured a lot of bud-wood from Fruitland Park. Groves planted with trees from this stock became noted for the high-quality fruit produced. This quality was so pronounced that an investigation was made by Dr. Tanaka and Mr. Scott, who decided that the trees were the pure Japanese Owari strain.

With average seasons and when properly cared for, the Satsuma can withstand a temperature of eighteen degrees without serious injury. This, of course, when it is budded on *Citrus trifoliata*—the only understock adapted to it.



Owari Satsuma Oranges



Nagami Kumquats

NAGAMI KUMQUAT

Ornamental and useful applies directly to both Kumquats and Limequats. The plants are small, seldom growing more than 12 feet tall, with a spread of branches about equal to the height. The foliage is bright, dark green, and is as handsome as that of any other evergreen shrub. Both Kumquats and Limequats are hardy, even as hardy as the Satsuma Oranges.

The fruit of the Kumquat is small, varying from an inch to 2 inches long, begins to ripen in mid-November, and is used chiefly for marmalades and jellies.

Handling Trees and Other Plants

Nursery trees and plants are grown in two different ways: in the open ground or in pots, tubs, and boxes. Those grown in pots or tubs are easily handled; if grown in the open ground, they are taken up, either bare-rooted or with earth about the roots. When dug with earth about their roots, they are called Balled and Burlapped (B&B).

POT-GROWN PLANTS. Many different kinds of plants are grown in pots, tubs, or boxes. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year and immediate planting effects secured. Usually the pot or tub is removed before shipment, and the earth about the roots is wrapped in paper or burlap.

BARE-ROOTED PLANTS. Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant winter season—from November to April. Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-rooted trees.

BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANTS. If the roots of shrubs or trees are very numerous, fine, and fibrous, they hold earth well. They can be dug with the roots in place in the original soil. Burlap is then tied around the ball of earth, or tightly sewn, and the plant should be carefully handled by the ball, rather than the top, so as not to loosen the earth around the roots. The burlap should not be removed when the plant is set out.

WIRE BALLING. An improved method that we have found highly successful in digging the larger sizes of some items such as Magnolia, Holly, Oak, and Standard Crape Myrtle.

This system makes it easy to get larger root-balls, more securely held together, than is possible with regular B&B handling—a margin of safety that is often desirable. Wire-ballining may be requested, at the discretion of the customer, on trees and sizes other than those for which wire-ballining price is regularly quoted throughout the catalogue. See price-list for schedule of wire-ballining prices.

PLANTING AND GENERAL CARE. The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed, and leveled (for orchard or grove planting), a 2 to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on character of the soil, moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. See table for planting distances, page 44.

In foundation planting and general landscape work the soil must usually be treated differently because of restricted space. Get the ground as mellow as possible before setting out anything. If the soil is not ready when plants arrive, it is best to heel-in the trees. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Place the topsoil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 4-6-3, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash, may be used at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per tree, depending upon its size. Mix this thoroughly with the topsoil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of manure in the holes at the time of planting. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

Pruning. Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops and broken roots should be cut back before planting. For years it has been a part of our nursery practice to prune nearly all stock lifted from the open ground before shipping.

GENERAL CARE

After carefully planting trees or shrubs they should receive such care and attention as will keep them in thrifty growing condition, and, if the best results are desired, they should never be allowed to become stunted in their growth. To bring about this condition they must be cultivated frequently, fertilized from time to time, and kept free from insects and diseases. Only those who give their trees the care they require can hope to secure the maximum results from their plantings. Consult your successful neighbors and be guided by their experience under similar conditions.

Cultivation. The ground around newly set plants must be kept free from weeds, because a growth of weeds deprives the trees of needed moisture and plant-food. Lawn specimens may be cared for by simply cutting out the turf in a circle of 2 feet radius around the trees, and keeping the circles well cultivated. Young orchard trees may be handled by cultivating a narrow strip 3 to 5 feet wide on each side of the tree-rows and the remainder of the ground (not cultivated) should be planted with a cover-crop to shade the soil and improve its condition when it is plowed under. It is best to continue the cultivation of the narrow strip throughout the season, or well up into autumn. Of course, if heavy rains occur, cultivation of young trees may at times be omitted, but even then weeds must not be allowed to grow up around the trees.

The cultivation of older trees differs in some particulars from that given young trees. In the first place cultivation should begin in spring some time before the trees start into growth and should be continued at intervals of ten days or two weeks throughout the spring months up until about June 15 or July 1. A cover-crop should then be given possession of the ground until autumn. The best cover-crops in the Lower South are crotalaria, cowpeas and velvet beans. In spring, the whole surface of the ground should be cultivated, and if the weather is dry, cultivation should be given more frequently.

Fertilizers. The fertilizer already recommended for use at time of planting will be found about right for young trees and, under most conditions, its use may be continued until the trees are well grown and commence to bear. On shade trees and shrubs its use may be continued throughout. When fruit trees begin to bear, the composition of the fertilizer applied should be changed. The amount of potash should be increased. In general, it will be found that a fertilizer containing 3 per cent ammonia, 6 per cent phosphoric acid, and an increased amount of potash

will be about right. The composition of the fertilizer should be varied to meet special conditions.

If a young orange tree received one-half pound at time of planting in January, it should receive a pound in March, another in June, and another in September. In its second year, it should be fertilized in February, June and September, giving about one pound and a half at each application. After the second year, there should be a gradual increase as the trees become older.

In fertilizing young trees, the fertilizer should be scattered in a band 2 feet wide, beginning back 6 inches from the trunk. As they become older, the fertilizer should be spread out toward the ends of the branches, and in old orchards or groves it should be broadcast over the whole surface as the roots make their way into all parts of the soil. After applying fertilizer the ground should be cultivated.

Insects and Diseases. These must be watched for and guarded against. Dead branches should be removed from the tops of trees and burned. They often contain spores of diseases or have become the breeding-places of noxious insects. In some localities many insects may be controlled effectively through the agency of friendly fungi; in others it is necessary to spray as well. In a general way it will be found that bordeaux mixture is effective against fungi, lime-sulphur wash as a winter spray against scale insects and fungi on deciduous trees; rust mite, purple mite and red spider on citrus; arsenate of lead against biting or chewing insects, and whale-oil soap or miscible oil against sucking insects such as white fly and against various scale insects. The best time to spray for scale insects is just after the eggs have hatched in spring and the young are moving about. White-fly can be controlled by spraying in winter, being particular to cover the under sides of the leaves where the insects are at rest.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

Here are a few suggestions which may help in choosing plants most suitable for different locations. We have listed only select groups of the most successful. Plants may be chosen from these lists in full confidence that they will adapt themselves to the conditions for which they are recommended.

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

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Arborvitæ.....	14	Feijoa.....	4	Myrica cerifera.....	4	Podocarpus.....	15
Ardisia.....	32	Ilex vomitoria.....	9	Nandina domestica.....	4	Severinia buxifolia.....	4
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PLANTS FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

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Cȳcas revoluta.....	18	Liriope.....	18	Pittosporum.....	4	Zamia.....	18
Elæagnus.....	3,7						

PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

Bottle Brush.....	3	Hibiscus.....	2,4	Myrica.....	4	Raphiolepis japonica.....	4
Crape Myrtle.....	3	Juniperus.....	15	Oleander.....	4	Severinia buxifolia.....	4
Elæagnus.....	3,7	Lantana.....	4	Palms.....	18	Yucca aloifolia.....	6
Guavas.....	31	Liriope.....	18	Pittosporum.....	4		

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Abelia grandiflora.....	2	Ilex vomitoria.....	9	Myrica cerifera.....	4	Podocarpus.....	15
Arborvitæ.....	14	Juniperus.....	15	Nandina domestica.....	4	Severinia buxifolia.....	4
Bamboos.....	33	Lantana.....	4	Oleanders.....	4	Tea Plant.....	6
Bottle Brush.....	3	Ligustrum.....	8	Pittosporum.....	4		

LARGE-SIZED TREES AND SHRUBS FOR IMMEDIATE RESULTS

In the foregoing pages of our Catalogue we have listed the regular sizes of trees and plants. Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices on request, stating size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks.....	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Le Conte and Pineapple.....	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties.....	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats.....	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties.....	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches.....	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type.....	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums.....	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs.....	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons.....	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans.....	50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

8 by 8.....	680	13 by 13.....	257	18 by 18.....	134	30 by 30.....	48
9 by 9.....	537	14 by 14.....	222	19 by 19.....	120	35 by 35.....	35
10 by 10.....	435	15 by 15.....	193	20 by 20.....	108	40 by 40.....	27
11 by 11.....	360	16 by 16.....	170	22 by 22.....	90	45 by 45.....	21
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Aglonema.....	32	Cedar.....	14,15	Grevillea.....	13	Malpighia.....	32
Albizia.....	13	Cedrus.....	14	Guavas.....	31	Malus.....	13
Allamanda.....	2,33	Cephalotaxus.....	14	Hawthorn, Japanese.....	4	Malvaviscus.....	4
Althea.....	2	Cercis.....	13	Heavenly Bamboo.....	4	Maple.....	13
Anise Tree.....	13	Cestrum.....	2	Hemerocallis.....	3d Cov.	Marica.....	32
Aralia.....	32	Chalcea.....	2	Hibiscus.....	2,4	Mimosa Tree.....	13
Araucaria.....	14	Cherry Laurel.....	13	Holly.....	9-11	Mulberries.....	29
Arborvitæ.....	14	Cinnamomum.....	13	Honey-suckle.....	33	Myrica.....	4
Ardisia.....	32	Citrandegin.....	41	House Palms.....	18	Oleander.....	4
Areca.....	18	Citrus Fruits.....	40-42	Hydrangea.....	4	Olea.....	4
Aspidistra.....	32	Clerodendron.....	32	Ilex.....	9-11	Malpighia.....	32
Australian Pine.....	13	Cleyera.....	2	Illicium.....	4,13	Poinsettia.....	32
Australian Silk Oak.....	13	Cocculus.....	2	Ixora.....	4	Pomegranate.....	4,31
Azaleas.....	19-23	Cornus.....	13	Jacobinia.....	4	Privet.....	8
Bamboos.....	33	Cotoneaster.....	2	Jasminum.....	4,33	Pyracantha.....	4
Bananas.....	31	Cunninghamia.....	15	Jerusalem Thorn.....	13	Quince.....	13
Barberry.....	2	Day-Lily.....	38,39	Jessamine.....	33	Rhipsalis.....	13
Bauhinia.....	13	Dieffenbachia.....	32	Laurus.....	15	Rose Culture.....	37
Beloperone.....	32	Dogwood.....	13	Grevillea.....	13	Roses.....	34-37
Berberis.....	2	Dracæna.....	32	Kalanchoe.....	32	Redbud.....	13
Bignonia.....	33	Duranta.....	3	Kamelia.....	33	Retinospora.....	15
Books.....	40	Elæagnus.....	3,7	Kumquats.....	41,42	Rhus.....	18
Bottle Brush.....	3	Eranthemum.....	32	Lagerstræmia.....	3	Rhyncospermum.....	33
Bougainvillea.....	33	Eriobotrya.....	29	Lantana.....	4	Rubber Plant.....	32
Boxwood.....	2	Eurya.....	4	Lauraceæ.....	13	Saintpaulia.....	32
Buddleia.....	2	Feijoa.....	4	Lemons.....	41	Sansevieria.....	32
Buxus.....	2	Ficus.....	32,33	Ligustrum.....	8	Satsuma.....	41,42
Calamondin.....	41	Gardenia.....	32	Limequat.....	41,42	Serissa.....	4,32
Callistemon.....	3	Gordonia.....	13	Limes.....	40	Severinia.....	4
Camellia.....	24-28	Grapefruit.....	41	Liquiædar.....	13	Spanish Bayonet.....	6
Camphor Tree.....	13			Limonæda.....	13	Spiraea.....	4,7
				Lonicera.....	13	Sweet Gum.....	13
				Loropetalum.....	13	Tabernæmontana.....	4
				Loropetalum.....	13	Tea Plant.....	6
				Loropetalum.....	13	Thunbergia.....	6
				Loropetalum.....	13	Viburnum.....	6
				Loropetalum.....	13	White Judas Tree.....	13
				Loropetalum.....	13	Wisteria.....	33
				Loropetalum.....	13	Yucca.....	6

HEMEROCALLIS

Mrs. John J. Tigert



This beautiful Brazil-red Daylily was developed at the University of Florida and named for the wife of its President. It has been observed for many seasons and has proved itself especially well adapted to Florida conditions.





AVENUE OF
NATIVE PINES

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.
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